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In order to increase the value of the Digest, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN WEST AFRICA.

F. BUXTON.

Fortnightly Review, London, December.

ON entering the harbor of Freetown, the English metropolis of Sierra Leone, I was charmed with the natural beauty of its situation, and the gorgeous coloring of the hills rising picturesquely behind a town where "only man is vile." But the town itself is fairer to view from a distance than to inspect closely. Instead of the charm, the refinement, the cleanliness, and prosperity of the French settlement of St. Louis, I found the English settlement a filthy, forlorn, and uncared-for Darkest England in the land of "sunny fountains"; a town of misery, crime, and wretchedness under barbaric English misrule. The town is innocent of even the most elementary principles of sanitation, each tenement emptying its filth so that it is absorbed into the wells, or left to decompose and undergo fetid fermentation wherever it may happen to be thrown. I

pointed out to the medical officer how easy it would be to convert the place into as charming a health resort as St. Louis, but he could not see it. Civil engineers and doctors never agreed, he informed me, on sanitary matters! The irregular grass-grown streets are but half formed, and being altogether devoid of trees or shade, are hot and glaring, fit only for the unhappy native, wrecked by drink, who, staggering along them as he emerges from one licensed grog-shop to pass to another, finally pitches headlong into one of the many holes and man-traps, there to lie and grow sober under a blistering sun.

Unhappy wretch! with our left hand we give him the Bible, with our right the bottle. Statistics of crime, through drink, out of which the government reaps so great a revenue, are not to be had in Africa; but to form some idea of the effects of our dastardly sin, one has only to see, as I did, the ghastly sights in the vicinity of the police courts, when the poor bedevilled human wrecks, male and female, are being dragged, howling and cursing, to her Majesty's gaol to expiate crimes solely due to the poison we have ourselves supplied to them.

So many English negro subjects seek protection on French soil, that the authorities in St. Louis, trying to stem the tide of fugitives from the English, have levied a poll-tax on them.

There is no safety for personal property in Freetown, as the native police stand guard while their countrymen break into stores and houses. The native landlord of the hotel in which I put up, once came to me at dead of night, and asked me if I had heard a noise below. They were breaking into his spirit stores he said. I was about to rush down, but he persuaded me not to do so unless I wanted a "knife into me," or my head broken by the robbers or by the police, who were sure to be with them, he said. After they had decamped we descended and found every demijohn of liquor gone. On asking the proprietor whether he was not going to complain to the European police magistrate, he replied, What is the use? My complaining will do no good, I shall get no redress, but the one thing I should be sure to get is the ill-will of the police.

This is a specimen of British rule in Sierra Leone and West Africa generally. I could multiply similar cases, and worse, to an indefinite extent. In spite of an enormously heavy taxation, in excess of \$5 per head of population, the Imperial Government says the Colony is in debt to it, and heartily wishes it at the bottom of the sea.

Next to the civilizing influence of the French on the African, is that of the Mohammedan. The followers of the Prophet are moving down from the North in a long wave, converting the tribes, and instilling into them energy and the arts, in place of savage idleness. These converted tribes in turn succeeded in converting their next neighbors, and so the wave moves on. It is no vulgar conquest, like our Christian wars, for the sake of plunder alone. The tribe in becoming Mohammedan is bound to keep its villages in a healthy condition, bound to accept a sanitary code, including abstention from strong drink, officials are appointed, trades are formed, every man must work, so that the most useful industries and delightful arts spring up. Law is speedy, and punishment prompt. The English are even behind the Mohammedans.

Surely the time has come when some action should be taken in Parliament as regards this drink traffic in Africa. What is the use of sending missionaries to convert the heathen, if our traders in heathen lands thrust upon the natives a poison which destroys them with more certainty than war, pestilence, or famine? Will no one set on foot a holy cause against this curse? It is work far above the shibboleth of party politics and sectarian differences. In a unity of effort against the demon of all demons, distinction of race, and nation, and creed, should vanish, for we all are responsible for the great

wrong. Tempted by greed and avarice, white traders introduce the poison to the natives. Souls of men are bartered for money, and Africa is being slowly but surely desolated by the foremost missionary nation on earth.

One of the Mohammedan African chiefs in praying for the suppression of the liquor traffic, created by us, in his country, says, "The natives themselves do not want it, it is forbidden by their laws, but they are forced to break those laws by you English. You are deteriorating our people, and destroying whole races of them."

West Africa is the coming country; it teems with wealth; it can be brought within six days of this country, and rendered as healthy as England. All that we require to do is to get rid of the drink, open out the country as honest people, and make room for our surplus population from the nobleman's son to the humblest artisan. The country yields fibres for our manufacturers, gold, silver, copper, coal, precious stones, ivory, rubber, nitrate, indigo, antimony, coffee, tobacco, cotton and a host of other valuable products rendering it a glorious field for English enterprise.

FREE TRADE AND PEACE.

FRÉDÉRIC PASSY, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE.

Revue Bleue, Paris, December 5.

TWO important events have occurred in the month which has just ended. One of these is the meeting at Rome of the Congress of Peace Societies of the Old and New World, and the Interparliamentary Conference for the improvement of international relations. The other is the beginning, in the French Senate, of the discussion of the tariff of duties, and the part taken in the debate by the most distinguished members of the Senate.

The two events seem in no way related to each other. They are in fact closely connected, though assuredly quite dissimilar.

With what were they occupied at Rome, and with what are they occupied at Paris? With the same thing at bottom: with the existence and well-being of societies, with liberty, with justice, and with peace. Under diverse forms it is always, whatever they may do, the primordial question of life, of individual and of collective life, which is the *raison d'être* for such assemblages. It is always, to call things by their right name, the making a choice between peace or war, with which such meetings as those we have named occupy themselves. A war of tariffs kills like a war on the field of battle, said M. Jules Simon. The former kills more slowly, that is to say more hypocritically, but it kills all the same. I may add that the one war leads to the other, as history proves, since the contest of Louis XIV. with Holland about the duty of fifty cents a ton. As a consequence of refusing to exchange bales of goods, peoples exchange balls and bullets.

This appears to have been understood at Rome in the international gathering. It seems not to have been understood at Paris in a French assembly. Nevertheless, it might have been thought that most surely in France there would have been the keenest appreciation of what I have said. France, where we have so many reasons for being opposed to everything which may militate against the spread of our ideas and the extension of our influence, would appear exactly the country least likely to forget that to close frontiers to foreign products is to close them to men, and that where commerce does not pass ideas do not pass.

What a strange coincidence and sad contradiction! Only a few weeks ago we were complaining, with too much reason, of the system of passports which prevented French people from entering Alsace. Passports have been abolished and forthwith we reestablish them under the guise of prohibitive duties. In closing the French market to Alsations, we close France to them; in taking away from the French people the opportunity

to buy from, and consequently to sell to, the Alsations, we close Alsace to the French people.

This truth seems to have been comprehended—partly, at least—by the Minister of Commerce, in replying to M. Jules Ferry. In speaking of exports, the Minister said that they are an essential element, not only of the riches, but of the influence of France. Why did he not extend this just observation and show to those who willfully close their eyes to the truth, which ought to open the eyes of all, that imports, like exports, of which latter the former are a counterpart, are indispensable to the riches and influence of France? It is true, the Minister well defended the free admission of raw materials; but, contrary to the nature of things, he has included in this category of raw materials certain descriptions of merchandise only. As if everything which is used in any manufacture whatever were not for that manufacture its raw material.

Commercial liberty is the right for everyone of conducting his business himself at his own proper risks and perils, in the name of civil equality and liberty inscribed in the laws of a free country.

Is the tariff which, under any pretext, imposes high duties on certain imported goods into a country, a liberal and democratic policy? Is it not, on the contrary, an aristocratic policy, a policy of privileges for the rich and the strong, and a policy of spoliation and destruction for the weak and the poor?

It has been said, that the phrase "a privileged caste" is not a phrase which suits our time. I answer that neither is what the phrase signifies suitable to our time; and when that thing exists, as it does by a virtue of a tariff more or less prohibitive, it is well to call the thing by its right name.

In the Middle Ages, there were duties on commerce in the interior of France. At the boundary of every province the importer was stopped by a custom-house officer, who demanded the payment of duties, in order that the manufactures of his province might not be interfered with by those of another province. This state of things led to vexations, oppression, rivalry, hatred, wars, and kept the whole country in hostilities, interrupted only by what they called the Truce of God. Yet who can fail to see that the real Truce of God is commerce? What use is there in Universal Expositions, save to show to the human family what the earth can furnish to its inhabitants, on the sole condition of not being devastated by bloody rivalry or cut into small bits by the barriers of tariff duties?

These questions were triumphantly and conclusively answered by the Congress which met at Rome. The noble principles there enunciated lead to freedom—freedom of many kinds—and not the least, full liberty to commerce to conduct its business as it thinks best for its own interests, unhampered by those duties which are always a menace of war, by tending to irritate the minds of the people of different countries.

FRENCH POLITICS.

GABRIEL MONOD.

Contemporary Review, London, December.

SINCE the elections of 1889 and the collapse of Boulangism, the one salient feature in the French political situation has been its stability—a stability contrasting strongly with those incessant Ministerial changes which were coming to be regarded as inseparable from Parliamentary government. This absence of political disturbance is a fact worth noting, and of which we may well ask the cause.

Some share is due to the head of the Government himself. M. Carnot, so correct, serene and dignified, exercises the happiest influence on the public—and especially on the Parliamentary—mind. Keeping strictly within his constitutional powers, his individual will is not manifest. He contents himself with representing the State under all circumstances. His last visit to the South was really a triumphal progress; but M. Carnot always effaces his own personality, and attributes the acclamations that greet him to the popularity of the Republic which

he has the honor to represent. Thus he has helped to make it everywhere accepted as a system of regular and peaceful government, which respects all rights and awakens no anxieties, and to break the old, tenacious association of ideas which identified the word Republic with the word Revolution. Following the initiative of M. Carnot, the whole country is now endeavoring to make the Republican *régime* one of stability and peace.

In this encomium the Government deserves its share. M. de Freycinet had the wisdom, when he became President of the Council, to retain his old portfolio; and has thus carried into the Prime Ministry the *prestige* he had gained as Minister of War, and given to the War Department a pledge of that continuity of policy of which the need has been everywhere recognized. His tact and elasticity have kept him in favor with all parties. None of them has absolute confidence in him; none recognizes him as its chief; but all wish to make use of him, and he has hopes and promises to hold out to all. His Cabinet partakes of his own conciliating character. It contains Moderates like M. Ribot and M. Develle; Opportunists like MM. Bourgeois and Yves Guyot; and, above all, a man whose personal value as a politician is all the greater for his being hampered by no other principle and no other programme than that of spreading the sail whichever way the wind blows—M. Constans, whose struggle with Boulangism gave him a *prestige* of which the whole Ministry has reaped the benefit. The skill and prudence of this heterogeneous Cabinet have kept it quietly in office all this time, in presence of a Chamber so divided as to make any solid majority utterly impossible.

There are in the Chamber and in the Parliamentary situation some permanent factors which make for stability, and which may neutralize divergent tendencies and prolong the existence of the Freycinet Government. Such elements are the great importance assumed at the present moment by diplomatic and economic questions, which overshadow all questions of mere internal policy. One of the chief results of the Boulangist movement, and of its collapse, has been to disorganize and render powerless for the time all the parties which mixed themselves up with it—the Extreme Radicals, the Bonapartists, and the Royalists. The Church no longer seeks to destroy the Republic; she would prefer to govern it, or at least to take a share in its government. Cardinal Lavigerie openly declared, by word and deed, his adhesion to the Republican *régime*; and the Bishop of Grenoble, the Bishop of Bordeaux, the Bishop of Poitiers, and others followed his example. The fact is, that in France to-day all questions of internal policy are laid to rest, and this unwonted calm has produced in Parliament a sort of universal good will which gives the Ministry an indefinite lease of life.

But while ministerial and administrative questions have thus sunk to the second rank, the subjects of finance and international policy have risen to an almost exclusive importance.

France has virtually been isolated since 1830. In 1840, all Europe was in coalition against her. In 1870, no one raised a finger to avert her fate. She has never had a solid alliance or an enduring friendship. To-day she needs allies; first, to counterpoise the Triple Alliance, and next, as an answer to those who even in France assert that the Republic is naturally regarded with distrust by all monarchic governments. This is the explanation of the transports of delight with which the accounts of the reception of our fleet at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg were received in France. This strange drawing together of two countries the most unfitted for mutual understanding and coöperation, may well result in such a heating of popular passions as may drive us into a European war which neither government has desired or provided for. The true interest of France and Germany would lead each to seek the friendship of the other. But this is impossible so long as Germany keeps Alsace and Lorraine under the yoke; and France must meanwhile accept such alliances as are offered to her.

The moral effect produced by the Cronstadt reception and the autumn manœuvres, is very great. They have given the nation a new sense of moral and material recovery, and made her conscious of the strength she has gained by twenty years of hard effort and self-concentration. They have also demonstrated to all Europe that there has been a change in the equilibrium of political forces, and that the period of absolute hegemony of Germany is ended. General Caprivi recognized this when he said that the *rapprochement* between France and Russia meant the reëstablishment of the balance of power.

The Freycinet Ministry reaps the advantage of the general improvement in our international relations. Everybody knows that the position France has gained is owing to a political stability at home to which she has been too long a stranger, to the accord between the Ministry and the majority in Parliament, which enables foreign powers to place confidence in the persistence of our policy and the firmness of our decisions.

Another important factor has been the urgency of the two economic questions—the customs tariff and the labor problem. None of the parties could afford to delay by Ministerial crises the discussion of the customs question, since the whole thing must be definitely settled before 1892; and as to the labor question it has been thus far handled carefully and, on the whole, wisely and satisfactorily.

It is to everybody's interest not to endanger the Ministry till the new tariffs have been passed by the Senate, till the debates on the Agricultural Bank and the Workmen's Pension Bill have been had, and till the understanding with Russia has assumed a definite shape. The Freycinet Cabinet enters on the new session more united, more respected, and more powerful than before the long vacation.

QUALIFICATION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

ROBERT HENRY WILLIAMS.

Arena, Boston, December.

THE writer of this paper is a Republican, but one who believes he is in touch with the political feelings and motives of the leaders of Democratic opinion in the South, and who can speak with some degree of confidence regarding the present real attitude of this class of men toward the negro as a political factor in the government of the Southern States. The North has generally believed that unlawful interference with the exercise by the negro of his constitutional right to vote arises not from any real fear of intolerable or destructive government, so much as from an inherent prejudice against the negro himself—an unalterable repugnance to the recognition of him as the political equal of the white man. But the drift of Northern sentiment is now in the direction of a more dispassionate view of the subject, and the view is quite general that where hostility to the negro as a voter still exists it is to be attributed to a dread of misrule rather than to the less defensible motive of prejudice.

It is not the negro vote as such, but the ignorant and vicious vote, against which protection is sought. And it is the full import of this proposition that is not recognized all at once. Owing to the sensitiveness of both North and South upon all questions touching the political status of the negro, neither section clearly states, if indeed it clearly understands, the real ground of Southern opposition. The color of the negro or his previous condition of servitude or some other irrelevant matter creeps in to obscure the real issue. The truth is the negro as a negro has nothing to do with the question. The problem to be considered by all right-thinking men is simply one of the danger to the South of a vast ignorant population, and of the best means of meeting such a danger. When all prejudice is put aside, and the same principles applied to the South as to the North, there will be more harmonious conclusions. When it is once clearly seen that Mississippi and South Carolina are in reality but seeking to escape by unlawful means identically

the same danger which Massachusetts and Connecticut escape by constitutional amendment or legislative enactment, and that the law is violated in one section only because the danger is greater and the lawful means of meeting it less than in the other, all parties will be in a position to advise together as to some plan for enabling the South to accomplish within the limits of the law what is now sought beyond them.

But why not, like Massachusetts and Connecticut, have an educational qualification of the suffrage?

Here is the difficulty: The fundamental condition upon which the Southern States were readmitted to representation in Congress was that their constitutions should never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who were entitled to vote by the constitutions then presented. Though this condition, imposed to protect the colored citizens in the enjoyment of the elective franchise, never was binding in law, and was soon rendered useless by the amendments to the Federal Constitution, it nevertheless did its work well, too well, in fact. It forced the States, in order to regain their places in the Union, to present constitutions guaranteeing the utmost freedom in the use of the ballot. There was no provision by which the legislatures can prescribe educational or property qualifications any more than they can prescribe race or color qualifications. Nothing can be done except by amendments to the constitutions. But it is plain that in any State, aside from party considerations, the proportion of the ignorant vote may be taken as an exact measure of the difficulties to be encountered in attempting to disfranchise. Men can hardly be expected to cast a vote to disfranchise themselves. The size of the ignorant vote would be able to checkmate any move toward constitutional amendment.*

A remedy is to be found in an amendment to the Federal Constitution. The negro question in its political aspects is a national question and must remain always a national question until the law of the land is everywhere respected, and until the South is provided with some lawful means of escape from the dread excited by her vast ignorant vote. The National Government cannot afford to stand aloof when justice to State Government and a due regard for the dignity and authority of national law both call for action. The doctrine of a free ballot for the negro at any cost cannot be maintained without far greater mischief than profit.

Let the General Government come forward with a guarantee to the States of the supremacy of intelligence and virtue in local government, and the South will offer no further obstacles to the freedom of the negro in the exercise of his political rights. Let her be given a Massachusetts ballot law, and there will be no longer a negro question in politics. A new stimulus will be added to education; the ignorant of both races will be excluded from the suffrage with equal impartiality; the educated of both races will vote with equal freedom; distrust will disappear; justice will be done.

AFTER THE CONFLICT.—We have fallen upon times in our Republic when predictions in political campaigns amount to little. With the reform of the ballot has come a change that, in the near future, must elevate our political system. To such an extent has the franchise been debauched that it is not surprising to hear our campaigns characterized as commercial rather than political affairs. But we cannot accept this statement *in toto*, knowing that the reformed ballot will not allow the wholesale expenditure of money. Neither of the great political parties holds the destinies of this country in its hands. This country is too great to be destroyed in a night. It was not built in a day. The dawn of day is breaking, and when the clouds of bribery and corruption have been driven away, the political atmosphere will be clarified. If political purity is now only a dream, it behooves the young men to make it a reality. —C. J. S., Jr., in *The Young Man*, New York, December.

* The new Constitution adopted last year for the State of Mississippi was made operative without submission to the electors.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

COÖPERATION AGAINST BEGGARY.

JOHN GLENN, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, BALTIMORE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Charities Review, New York, December.

THERE are many underlying principles on which political economists differ, but there is one on which they all agree: that labor is the foundation of wealth, and that the man who will not labor can only live on the results of the labor of others. Let us briefly examine the character of this unwillingness to work, this readiness to depend upon others—in a word, this beggary. Is it simply an ordinary offense, or a crime? It is true that against crime society is banded together for self-protection, while the same society fosters the beggar and even creates him. Is begging any less a crime? Stealing is a crime against the individual pocket; adultery, a crime against the individual family; murder, a crime against the individual life. Labor is the life of society, and the beggar who will not work is a social cannibal feeding on that life—a social highwayman with his hand upon the throat of that society, asking for both its money and its life; and just in proportion as society is greater than the individual, so is a beggar the highest of all criminals.

In this country, with its large opportunities and rapid gains, the laborer pays little attention to the slight sacrifice he is called upon to make on account of the idleness of the beggar. With the man of wealth, his occupations are so absorbing, and the time required for investigating the merits of the applicant for alms is so valuable, that he sacrifices the small amount demanded rather than make any investigation. And thus the beggar readily reaps his harvest from both the laborer and the capitalist.

It is so, also, with the municipal authorities. The Mayor grants permits for peddling matches or small wares upon the streets without inquiring whether he is legalizing beggary, for his official duties leave him no time for investigation, and the beggar is sometimes an important factor in elections. The Councilman obtains for his shiftless constituent a place at higher pay than the honest laborer can command, for the beggar constituent is often a pot-house politician. The individual gives his alms without discrimination, yielding to the influence upon his emotions of the apparent misery before him, and willing to pay his quota to rid himself of the harrowing importunity. The almshouse opens its doors to the vagrant, and its management spends the city's money upon the idle and worthless, for on election day these are a formidable army for use by the party in power. Institutions swell their numbers from the same class, for upon these numbers depend the appropriations from city or State. The Church, too, distributes its loaves and fishes, for the recipients swell the numbers of its proselytes. And thus individual, institution, Church, and State are thoughtlessly or intentionally coöperating to swell, and even to recruit, this hideous army that, with its arrogant and sometimes fierce demands, is weakening the bonds of society, and may threaten its very foundations.

Is it any wonder that this army is growing? Would it not be possible for the forces which are coöperating in fostering it, to coöperate in repressing it?

* We have four notable instances of the trial of such an experiment with marked success in every case. Count Rumford, in Munich, put an end to beggary in a day. Berwick Baker, in Gloucestershire, reduced the young criminal class to a minimum; the Steelton Company, near Baltimore, is picking up men from the streets who have been noted for their drunkenness and shiftlessness and for the miserable condition of their families, and transforming them into useful citizens; and the City of Elberfeld in two years reduced its pauper population by fifty per cent.

How was this done? Simply by coöperation of everything

that goes to form good government in the task of destroying instead of promoting pauperism. In Munich all classes and conditions were anxious for a remedy, and Count Rumford undertook the case. He first required the support of the police; the Government placed him at its head. He asked the support of the Church; the priesthood placed itself at his side. He asked for the support of the citizen; the citizens assisted him in person. He represented *coöperation*, and in one day the organized Mendicity of the City of Munich was broken forever.

Then he prepared a system of compulsory work, and the beggar before untaught and uncared for accepted the idea of moral elevation, and was transformed into a useful citizen, recognizing the possibility of self-support and realizing it.

The same desirable results can be reached in any city of our own land, by the same means—*coöperation*. If the work is too much for the Mayor to attempt, an association should be organized for the purpose. Such an organization would need just such support as Count Rumford received, and such support would be amply repaid. The streets would soon know neither tramp nor beggar, and these classes, with choice before them of enforced or voluntary work, would either choose the latter or disappear. The city budget, now weighed down by the cost of controlling and suppressing vice and crime, would be immensely relieved of its burden, and the money so saved could be well used for the instruction of the children in industrial pursuits, and for providing amusements and better sanitary conditions for those who are now unable to provide them for themselves.

GIOSUÉ CARDUCCI AND THE PEACE CONGRESS.

C. MÜHLING.

Die Nation, Berlin, December.

ON the same day on which the sitting of the Peace Congress in Rome was brought to a close, there was displayed in the showwindow of every bookseller's stall in Rome the latest ode of Giosué Carducci.

It was entitled "War," and was introduced by the following motto from the philosophic writings of Carlo Cattaneo:

"In consequence of all those human passions, war on earth is inevitable. But then war, by its conquests, by slavery, by banishment, through colonization, through the treaties which bring remote nations into intercourse with each other; through their incorporation which results in new races and languages and religions, giving birth to new peoples more civilized, or standing on a broader social basis, lays the foundation of popular rights, awakens the recognition of the oneness of humanity, and gives birth to philosophy."

To the men who with purest intentions have assembled from east and west to devise plans to realize the world's desire for a universal and lasting peace, the poet cries: Your labor is vain! War is eternal in the world, and valuable are its achievements. Peace is not to be achieved by Peace Congresses and counsels, but by blood alone.

The last verse of the ode runs:

Oh tra le mura che il fraticidio
Cementó eterne, pace é vocabolo
Mal certo. Dal sangue la Pace
Solleva candida l'ali. Quando?

In thousands of copies this poem is spread throughout Italy, the press commends, and all educated persons read it; for Carducci is Italy's foremost poet, the one with the greatest command of language, the richest in ideas; the possessor, perhaps, of the most powerful lyric talent that has appeared in Europe since Heinrich Heine's death. Therefore, this declaration must not be ignored in Germany, where the idea that Peace Congresses are more or less a guarantee of peace, is beginning to take root among the people. Had Carducci chosen another moment for the publication of his poem, had he not emphasized his views with just this introductory motto,

one might have read it with untroubled satisfaction for its form's sake, just as one reads other odes and essays in glorification of war. But as Carducci from his youth up has been preëminently a political poet, it is clear that he had a political design in the selection of the moment for its publication.

In the twenty strophes of this perfect ode the lust of war is characterized as an inborn unquenchable desire, and blessings ascribed to him who has this desire for the development of culture. Prometheus breathed into man—so the old myth sings—the might of the raging lion; the first workman, Cain, deemed his brother one too many in the world and slew him. Since then a torrent of blood has roared through the history of humanity from Parthenon to the White House at Washington. From the Longobard Autaris to the Spanish adventurer Balboa, who, armed with sword and shield, sought new lands, man has been driven by a mighty impulse to cross sea and desert to gratify his lust for the death-strife with his fellow-man.

Bonaparte, camping under the pyramids, sends his voice back through forty centuries to where the Pharaohs rest uselessly. He confers the rights of man on Mussulman and fellah and the Tricolor waves aloft. So closes this masterly historical fragment, and then comes as a last verse the above, in which the terminal *Quando?* (when?) appears to ask the question rather in mockery than regret. In his retrospect of the history of lust of war, Carducci adheres closely to the views of the essay from which he borrowed his motto. This essay treats of right and of morality, and its first chapter treats concisely of the origin of society and its organization as necessities of the human constitution. In this connection the importance of the battle instinct cannot be passed over. It is beyond question that battle-lust has contributed materially to the cause of civilization, that it has been a lever in the spread of right and custom, of science, of art, and of religion. But it is no less true that right, and custom, and science, and art, and religion, have had no worse foes than war. For war which forcibly extends right, custom, religion, destroys simultaneously some other right, some other custom, some other religion. And what it has done for art and science, the ruins of the Eternal City proclaim in more eloquent tongue than that of the historian. I cannot, therefore, agree with the sentiment of Cattaneo as expressed in the above cited motto. For it is no more logical to extol war because it originated popular rights, than it would be to extol sickness, because without it the science of medicine could not have arisen. War is ever the curse of humanity, and all the blessings which it has brought in its train, were only indirect consequences, the result of a reaction against it, or originated in the necessity to heal the wounds it had caused. Only in so far as it met this need can it be regarded as contributory to the progress of civilization. Even Cattaneo recognizes this clearly in his essay. "Man," he says, "is not only the member of a nation but of a community of nations, and all nations have an interest in the maintenance of peace and freedom and the spread of civilization."

But even if Cattaneo had made no such concessions, we might agree with him with a lighter heart than with Carducci's battle-cry. For it is one thing for a student to trace the causes of the origin of human organization in the childhood of the race, and quite another thing to reflect the conditions of our own age in the light of modern civilization. There was a time, perhaps, when war might have been fairly credited with all the blessings ascribed to it in the selected motto, and he who would know the origin and development of civilization must take account of the influence of war; but Carducci in his last verse proclaims for our age also the necessity of war, in so far as he asserts that the blessings of peace must still originate in war. Truly all effort for progress were vain if the unbridled passions of the troglodytes and pile drivers, the wild, adventurous lusts of the sea-heroes of the Middle Ages, the bloody fanaticism of Mohammed and the Crusaders, the insatiable lust of conquest

of Alexander or the dark Corsican, were inherited in the breasts of the men who have united the nations of the earth with railways, who have pressed the lightning into their service, and recognize no higher object than the well-being of humanity. If there are men among us animated by such impulses—men who ought to have been born in the Stone Age, we should make every effort to eradicate such sentiments, and not supinely sit down, with folded hands, sighing, "Quando?" And who could be better suited to the task than the great master of Bologna, with his incomparable flow of language? One almost forgets his anger over the contents of the poem, in admiration of its artistic excellence, but there are higher interests than delight in the beautiful. Falsehood is never more dangerous than when it appears in the garb of beauty. And, therefore, we observe with deep regret the spread of this artistic work of falsehood through Italy and beyond its borders.

THE DIMINUTION OF DRUNKENNESS IN NORWAY.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MEATH.

Nineteenth Century, London, December.

ONLY a few years ago drinking habits prevailed to a considerable extent among the populations of Sweden and Norway. Now, both these countries, especially Norway, have in a large measure freed themselves, with the happiest results, from the clutches of the Drink Fiend.

It is well known that to the town of Gothenburg, in Sweden, is due the honor of having first attempted to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors. There the municipal council is the licensing authority, and fixes the number of licenses which it deems necessary for the public convenience. Instead of issuing them to individuals, the council grants a monopoly to a society of shareholders formed for the purpose of acquiring licenses, and which undertakes to conduct the trade in the public interest. The shareholders are precluded from enjoying a larger benefit than 5 per cent. on the capital invested. All further profits of the business must be handed over to the municipal council and used in the reduction of public burdens. The monopoly is for a given number of years, and the council retains control over the operations of the society, fixes the number and location of the places where liquors may be sold, while the society's servants are also subject to its approval. The advantages of the Gothenburg system are that neither the society nor the managers of the drinking saloons are interested in the immoderate consumption of spirits—the managers being paid a fixed salary and the society precluded from a larger dividend than 5 per cent. The disadvantage is that the urban authorities and the ratepayers generally, are directly interested in the multiplication of drinking places and in the consumption of spirits, inasmuch as all profits over 5 per cent. go to diminish the burdens of the individual ratepayer. The Norwegians perceived this blot, and in their own country have adopted the strong, and rejected the weak, points of the system.

In the cities of Norway, as in Gothenburg, the municipal councils fix the number of licenses, and grant a monopoly in each town to a society, usually for the term of five years, retaining full control over its operations, which must also obtain the Royal sanction and seal. The committee of management is composed of elected shareholders and representatives of the municipal council, who are usually chosen from its own members. The society is not allowed to divide over 5 per cent. on capital.

The great feature distinguishing the Norwegian from the Gothenburg system is, that in Norway the surplus, instead of going to reduce the public burdens, is applied each year to pecuniary grants to the funds of deserving charities, benevolent societies, philanthropic institutions, or other objects of general utility which are entirely dependent on the voluntary support of the public. Any institution which derives aid,

however small, from the local treasury or rates, is disqualified from participation in the grants from funds of such monopoly societies in Norway. The purity of motive of municipal councils in dealing with the drink question is thus assured.

In 1890, there were fifty-one Norwegian societies conducting the retailing of ardent spirits, and fifty-nine towns with a licensing majority. Local option exists, and is practiced in its most complete form. Youths under sixteen are not permitted to be served at bars, and women may not be employed as attendants. Attendants are clad in uniform, each man with a number on his collar, like a policeman. The bars are plainly fitted up, without the least glitter of the gin-palace; they are kept clean and respectable; no seats of any kind are provided; no private compartments, or conveniences for loitering on the premises. They must close at five o'clock on the day preceding Sundays or any holy festivals, and remain closed until eight o'clock of the morning following such days. They may not be opened before eight o'clock in the morning, nor kept open after ten in the evening.

Experience gained since the law was passed (May 3, 1871), shows conclusively that the vice of drunkenness in Norway has received a staggering blow, and that the consumption of ardent spirits is immensely reduced, while great financial results have been attained, to the benefit of deserving institutions, charities, and objects of public utility, which but for the life thus given them could not exist.

Under the law, no compensation was given to the publicans; but they had five and a half years' grace to prepare for the event—the actual transfer of the licenses to the societies not taking place until January 1, 1877. The societies lightened the force of the blow to the publicans by purchasing their unsold stocks, and by engaging the more respectable of them as bar stewards; and thus many of them found themselves quite as well, if not better off than when they sold spirits on their own account.

THE BENEFITS OF WAR.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. NAVY.

North American Review, New York, December.

WAR is one of the great agencies by which human progress is effected. Much as its practice is to be deplored, war must be recognized as the operation of the economic laws of nature for the government of the human family. It stimulates national growth, solves problems of domestic and political economy, and purges a nation of its humors. There is a wisdom that comes only of suffering, whether to the family or to the aggregate of families—the nation.

Some of the richest contributions to literature, art, and science have been the offspring of indigence. Want brings out the natural gifts that affluence stifles. War is a great factor in the forming of national character, the shaping of a people's destiny, and the spreading of civilization. The "cankers of a calm world and long peace" atrophize the active forces, and luxury becomes more destructive than the sword.

But for war, the civilization we now enjoy would have been impossible. The swath cut by the reaper's sickle through the fields of golden grain is not more marked than the way cut by the sword for the path of human progress. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," for westward set the tide of conquest.

The imposing wave of barbaric triumph swept from Asia across the Ægean Sea, only to be turned back by united Greece, armed in the sacred cause of liberty. The battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea were only so many stepping-stones towards an ascendancy of Hellenic civilization, the influence of which on human affairs can never die. Without war, Greece would have lived on æstheticism and wasted its life in idle dreams.

The eagles of Cæsar spread through western Europe, and among the rude Britons the seeds of civilization, and prepared the way for higher forms of political life. Later on, generations of fierce contention between the Dane and Saxon, Angle and Norman, on the soil of Britain, fused these various peoples into the English-speaking race of the present day. Thus by war were amalgamated three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the original Briton. The Great Charter, wrung from King John by those iron barons, "sword in hand," united the Normans and the Saxons and forms the first chapter in the history of the English nation. The Great Charter and the Bill of Rights, and the principles of civil and religious liberty they embody, are the priceless heritage of every American. Their full enjoyment, it must be remembered, cost "rivers of English blood." Transplanted to the shores of America, those principles assumed, according to the law of evolution, still higher forms; but their possession had first to be won, and then maintained, by the sword.

We are far from maintaining that war is the only agency through which the present advanced civilization has come. Christianity has been, and must continue to be, an indispensable factor. But the sword has ever preceded the banner of the Cross. Indeed, Christianity has often had to hew its way with the sword. Commerce is another great factor. By it civilization is carried to distant lands, but commerce owes its existence and extension to the military arm of the people it represents.

Wars have sometimes been precipitated in spite of all human efforts to prevent them. Our own Civil War furnishes a notable example of the operation of this law of strife by which human progress is effected. War was the only means of solving the great political problem of the abolition of slavery, and the phenomenal progress of the whole country during the past twenty-five years, bears abundant testimony to the quickening influences of that momentous struggle.

From the study of history it is impossible to escape the conviction that wars are the results of fixed laws, and not the products of human institutions established, and admitting of being abolished, by the commonwealth of nations. As a matter of fact, war has never been so carefully and so systematically studied as at the present time. The genius of human invention has never been so prolific as now in devising and improving implements of war. As the conduct of war becomes more scientific, and the art becomes refined, and the implements more destructive, the recurrence of war is lessened, the duration shortened, and the loss of human life diminished. This is the direction of the spirit of the age—a direction in the interests of humanity.

These humane conditions involve an advanced stage of preparation. As a science, war should be sedulously cultivated by the few qualified to undertake it; as an art, it should be constantly practiced by the entire body set apart for that purpose, and with the implements actually to be used in war. It is to this state of preparation that we owe the peace of Europe to-day. No American, be he Christian or not, should forget the moral effect upon negotiations of the propinquity of an adequate force. It was the moral as well as the military effect of a large and victorious American army on the Rio Grande that caused the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico. The hopelessness of a conflict with the veterans who had fought under Grant and Sherman was felt, not only in France but throughout Europe. But that moral effect has waned away, just as the vast military force that inspired it has resolved itself into its original elements of peaceful and industrious citizenship.

Practical America should recognize the truth that war is a calamity that may overtake the most peaceful nation, and that insurance against war by preparation for it is, of all methods, the most business-like, the most humane, and the most in accord with the teachings of the Christian religion.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE CHRISTMAS-TREE AND ITS HISTORY.

DR. ALEXANDER TILLE.

Nord und Süd, Breslau, December.

ONCE upon a Christmas eve, so runs an old Protestant legend, Martin Luther was traveling alone in the country. The heavens shone above him clear and bright, illuminated by thousands and thousands of stars. The picture stamped itself upon his soul, and on his return home, his first task was to fetch a fir-tree from the nearest wood, set it up in his room, and illuminate it throughout with innumerable candles. By this means he sought to present his children with a picture of the glorious Holy Night in which the Infant Jesus came down to earth. This is claimed to be the origin of the Christmas-tree which in the course of three centuries has grown to be the central feature of the Protestant Christmas festivities.

So runs the legend, but this legend is not old—perhaps not older than half a century. It originated perhaps in a pictorial work entitled "Luther's Parting from His Family" published in 1845, which contains the picture of a Christmas-tree shedding its beams upon the family circle.

But the picture has as little historical basis as the legend. There is no evidence that the lighted Christmas-tree goes back to the period of the Reformation or that Luther had any knowledge of it. It has as little historical basis as Scheffel's Christmas-tree, which, in the tenth chapter of his *Ekkehart*, he transplants into the tenth century.

In Lindenau, near Leipzig, they have a legend which traces the custom to another source. In the autumn of 1632 the battle of Lützen was fought, and among the victorious Swedes left lying upon the field was a Swedish officer shot through the hand. His wound soon healed, and towards Christmas he was in a condition to undertake the journey homeward, but he wished first to evince his gratitude to the community, and to that end he sought permission of the pastor to celebrate the Christmas holyday in the church, "according to the custom of his country." He obtained permission, and under his directions a fir-tree was set up and its branches lighted with numerous candles.

In Mödrufell, near Eyjafjörð, there once stood, according to Mohr, a mountain ash which sprang from the blood of two persons wrongfully executed. On every Christmas eve lights blazed from its branches which the fiercest storms failed to extinguish. This legend connects the Christmas-tree with the old heathen belief that the sun stood still on the night of the twenty-fourth of December, and then started on a reversed course.

A still older legend describes a lighted bush which had its home in France. In the old French romance of *Diamart le Galois*, the hero twice sees a mighty tree whose branches from top to bottom were decked with burning candles, some straight, some bent. But more brilliant than all these, there was a shining child on the topmost bough. Frightened and doubtful as to what it might portend, the Knight questioned the Pope, and obtained for answer that the lighted bush signified humanity, the upright candles were the good, the bent candles the wicked, and the child the Saviour of mankind.

The 24th of December is the day of Adam and Eve. From them to the apple-bearing tree of Paradise is but a step. Jesus is indicated in the New Testament as a branch of the Root of David. These conceptions appear united in a legend of the Middle Ages which informs us that Adam planted a cutting of the Tree of Knowledge, and that this grew into a tree from which in later days the cross of Christ was made. Shortly before Christmas the seven-branched candelabra gleams in the Temple at the great feast, and from the candelabra to the light-bedecked fir-tree is no great leap. Moreover, on other days of the year the Germans were in the habit of erecting

trees—May-trees, Easter-mays, harvest-mays, etc. The Christmas-tree also stood for a particular day. It is still called Maji or Moja in the Swabian tongue.

Still, there is no evidence of unbroken continuity in the erection of a tree at Christmas since heathen times. The first certain evidences of the custom date from the years 1605 and 1646, and they place the Christmas-tree in direct opposition to the Church celebration.

How wide the custom of Christmas gifts goes back is not definitely determined, but it is certainly much more ancient than the Christmas-tree. Thomas Winzen in Wolkenstein, in Saxony, on Christmas, 1575, in a discourse from St. John v., 1-14, refers to the custom of giving every child a fastened packet which it had to unpack itself. These packets he mentions as containing money, confectionery, fruits, nuts, toys, clothes, and useful things.

The royal archives at Dresden under date 1572 also refer to the subject of Christmas gifts for the royal children. George Buchman, telling of his school-days, 1610-15, describes all the Christmas celebrations in Züllich, but there is no reference to any Christmas-tree.

The earliest account we have of a Christmas-tree is in a German anonymous work written by a Strassburger in 1605 and entitled "*Memorabilia quædam argentorate observata.*" He says: "In Strassburg, at Christmas the people set up fir-trees in their dwellings, bedecked with roses cut from many colored papers, apples, cakes, candies, etc. This was evidently a popular custom in Strassburg in 1605, and appears to dispose of the Lindenau legend that the custom was introduced by a Swede in 1632; but it will be observed that the latter was lighted while the Strassburg tree was hung only with presents.

In 1642-46, we have records, that the Strassburg theologian, Dannhauer, preached violently against the custom of the Christmas-tree, remarking that he knew not whence the custom came, but that it would be far better if the elders would consecrate the children at that season to the spiritual cedar-tree of Jesus Christ.

The next full discussion of the subject of which we have any record, is by Carolus Gottfried Kisslingius, of Zittau, in 1737. According to his account the trees were lighted, and were as many as there were children and servants in the household.

There is doubtless a connection between the Christmas-tree and the Celtic mistletoe, and the Middle Ages are full of legends of trees that bore fruit on Christmas eve.

All these customs find their explanation in a universal association of Christmas with popular legends. The moment in which the sun stands still before returning on its course for another year there is a rift in time, through which eternity with all its wonders peers. This is the moment in which miracles can be worked, a moment intimately associated with a thousand popular superstitions, which linger on from the old Heathen times.

FELIX MENDELSON-BARTHOLDY IN WEIMAR.

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF BARONESS JENNY VON GUSTEDT (NÉE PAPPENHEIM); COMMUNICATED BY HER GRAND-DAUGHTER, LILY VON KRETSCHMAN.

Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, November.

II.

FROM the beginning he spent most of his time in Goethe's house. He was Goethe's David indeed, for he swept away every cloud that gathered upon the Jovial brow of our poet. Comprehension of the secret of this potency that Mendelsohn exercised came naturally to everyone among us who had observation of him; he brought with him into our friendly circle all the fascination of youth and genius, and the brightest and gladdest visions. Nobody thought of looking askance at him on account of his extraction—as nowadays there seems to be a disposition to do in other cities. Such a disposition would have been impossible in the Weimar of those days, and it is impossible here now, and will be always—so long, at least, as

the great traditions do not degenerate into mere fables. Goethe prized men according to their deserts; Karl August always did the same, and when conviction was once rooted in him it was not to be removed even by counter-proofs. Our loved Grand-duchess afforded the most conspicuous example of the practice of this principle of judgment; and all of us would have deemed it shameful not to fashion our own conduct after so noble a model. And so Rachel and Mendelsohn took equal places in our aristocratic society.

He usually passed his mornings alone with his patron, who was never weary of listening to him. Goethe liked to proceed with everything according to a definite method; and in conformity with his rule he wished to have the development of music communicated to him through the medium of orderly-sequenced melodies. I have read somewhere that he knew nothing about music and that the capacity which he had for passive receptivity was in his estimation useful only in the sense that it was necessary to his general cultivation. I do not believe this. Felix Mendelsohn always felt the greatest astonishment at Goethe's profound understanding, and often spoke to us about it. "Goethe," he said, "grasps music with his heart, and to the one who cannot do that, music must be an unfamiliar thing his life long."

Ottilie's coterie, which at that time was busied with *Chaos*,* manipulating it, making a harmonious whole of it, animating it, found in him a new and welcome element. Everything within the domain of art—using the word in its broadest sense—appealed to his enthusiasm; but science, and especially natural history, were not to be brought into the sphere of his interest, although he knew very well how to keep that fact beneath the surface. To Goethe, with his wondrous nature, every kind of narrowness was incomprehensible, and he frequently strove to work upon Felix's mind. Vain endeavors. Once Goethe—a genuine Saul!—angrily turned his back upon his favorite because the young man was unable to understand. Affrighted beyond measure, Mendelsohn sat like a statue before the piano, until, quite unconsciously, he touched the keys with his fingers and began to play, as if for consolation. Suddenly Goethe returned to his side, and said, in the softest tones: "You have enough—hold it fast." I repeat Felix's account of the incident. He pondered long upon the meaning of the words.

On another occasion he was the indirect cause of a somewhat violent demonstration, that passed away without words. One afternoon he was performing in Ottilie's apartments. The guests had not all arrived, and friend after friend kept coming in. The latest *Chaos* lay spread out before us, and in chattering and laughing over it the strains of Mendelsohn's music passed almost unheeded. The door opened, and Goethe appeared. He flung at us a glance so severe and contemptuous as well-nigh to make us feel that we were no better than a band of robbers and murderers, crossed the room without making any salutation, went up to Mendelsohn, and, before we could recover consciousness, took him away. This was the only time that I saw Goethe in Ottilie's rooms. Afterwards Ottilie told me that he had scolded her roundly, and commanded her not to withhold his opinion from her visitors. But when he learned that our inattentiveness was occasioned by *Chaos*, he was somewhat softened, for he himself took a very cordial interest in that journal. Mendelsohn became a co-worker with us immediately after his arrival. He contributed some most charming verses, and afterwards sent a letter from Schaffhausen. In another contribution he mystified us by a homily upon the dangers of Weimar, concealing his identity beneath a feminine name.

The antagonisms of Mendelsohn's nature—always quite harmless—were directed especially against Englishmen. We

* A newspaper, which appeared weekly under the editorship of Frau von Goethe, and to which Goethe and all associated with him contributed.

derived a peculiar pleasure from the compositions that he made from songs printed in *Chaos*. One of these has become a popular folk-song, and it always moves me deeply when I hear it. During its second year there appeared in our journal three letters from Mendelssohn to Goethe. Naturally it was an event of great importance to us when Goethe himself sent in material. The letters from his friends, which he handed to Ottilie for publication, were not permitted to leave his hands until they had been subjected to careful revision; he erased unnecessary parts, shortened the sentences, and frequently changed the expression. Poems that came into his hands received similar treatment. Often he destroyed more than half the stanzas; and if the verses were altogether too bad, he would shake his head, growl, and lay them aside. Of such products of our dilettante muse as passed muster with him, Ottilie would laughingly say: "We have snatched them from purgatory."

When, at last, our sojourning *musikant* announced that his departure, several times delayed, must be delayed no longer, the sorrow was great. He was required to promise that he would come again, that he would write, that he would send songs which would restore him to us. Ulrike von Pogwisch consumed a whole evening in cutting out silhouettes of Mendelssohn's features, which she distributed among us. It was a clear, beaming day when he went away. His carriage was filled with roses, which we had thrown to him. Ottilie and Ulrike were his escort. And so he departed from Weimar, a child of the sun. He left behind him a city of regretful friends—not one enemy.

When I met him again, many years afterward, in Berlin, the smiling vision of spring no longer shone from his countenance. But neither autumnal storms nor wintry tempests had beaten away the essential features; and they never arrested his sunny destiny. His playing was more sedate, more quiet, and the passionate fantasies of the Weimar days were heard no more. In recalling the past his eyes lightened and he said to me in tones of profoundest conviction: "Without Weimar, without Goethe, who knows what would have come out of me!"

WILLIAM COBBETT.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

Macmillan's Magazine, London, December.

COBBETT in his lifetime was known in both the Old World and the New. Born in 1762, at Farnham, England, in a humble rank of life—his father being a small farmer, quite uneducated, and not much in means or position above a laborer—he led a varied career until 1792, when he determined to go to the United States. There, at Philadelphia and elsewhere, he passed the next seven years. These years were of a very lively character, for Cobbett was bound to quarrel with somebody wherever he lived. He must have always been fighting about something. At last he fell into a non-political quarrel with a certain quack doctor named Rush, who got Cobbett cast in heavy damages for libel. These damages were paid by subscription, but the affair disgusted Cobbett so much that in 1800 he sailed for England.

There he remained for seventeen years, continuing his polemics, until, in a criminal prosecution for libel, he was condemned to pass two years in Newgate, and pay a fine of a thousand pounds. After this he thought better of the United States, and in 1817 returned thither, establishing himself on a farm on Long Island. Two years residence there was enough for Cobbett, and, in 1819, when not far short of sixty, he went back to his native land to spend the sixteen years of life which remained to him. His pugnacity did not diminish. Nevertheless, by being prosecuted for his utterances during the agitation about the Reform Bill—the jury having disagreed—he gained sufficient popularity, after the Bill was passed, to get elected to Parliament, where he sat until his death in 1835.

For many years before his election he had indulged in countless gibes and sneers at Parliament under the name of Collective Wisdom. If medical opinion is right, however, Collective Wisdom had the last laugh; for its late hours and confinement seemed to have more to do with his death than disease.

To acquaint oneself properly with the works of Cobbett is no child's play. It requires some money, a great deal of time, still more patience, and a certain freedom from superfineness. The total of the works is huge; for Cobbett's industry and facility of work were both appalling, and while his good work is constantly disfigured by rubbish, there is hardly a single parcel of his rubbish in which there is not good work. His bibliography comprises seventy-four articles. Of these, after discarding the *State Trials*, the *Parliamentary Debates*, and the thirty years of the *Register*, there is still left a formidable number.

Let it be added that this vast mass is devoted almost impartially to as vast a number of subjects, that it displays throughout the queerest and (till you are well acquainted with it) the most incredible mixture of sense and nonsense, folly and wit, ignorance and knowledge, good temper and bad temper, sheer egotism and sincere desire to benefit the country. Cobbett has written upon politics and upon economics, upon history, ecclesiastical and civil, upon grammar, cookery, gardening, woodcraft, standing armies, population, ice-houses, and almost every other conceivable subject, with the same undoubting confidence that he is, and must be, right. In what plain men still call inconsistency there never was his equal.

A very shrewd man naturally, and by no means an ill-informed man in some ways, there was no assertion too wildly contradictory of facts, no assumption too flagrantly opposed to common sense, for him to make, when he had an argument to further or a craze to support. Only mention Jews, Scotchmen, the National Debt, the standing army, pensions, poetry, tea, potatoes, larch trees, or a great many other things, and Cobbett becomes a mere, though a very amusing, maniac. Let him meet in one of his peregrinations or merely remember in the course of a book or article, some magistrate who had given a decision unfavorable to him some twenty years before, some lawyer who took a side against him, some journalist who opposed his pamphlets, and a torrent of half humorous, but wholly vindictive Billingsgate follows; while if the luckless one has lost his estate, or in any way come to misfortune meanwhile, Cobbett will cheer, and whoop, and triumph over him like an Indian squaw over a hostile brave at the stake.

Mixed with all this you shall find such plain, shrewd common sense, such an incomparable power of clear exposition of any subject that the writer himself understands, such homely but genuine humor, such untiring energy, and such a hearty desire for the comfort of everybody who is not a Jew, or a jobber, or a tax-eater, as few public writers have ever displayed. And (which is the most important thing for us) you shall also find sense and nonsense alike, rancorous and mischievous diatribes, as well as sober discourses, politics, as well as trade-puffery (for Cobbett puffed his own wares unblushingly), all set forth in such a style as not more than two other Englishmen, whose names are Defoe and Bunyan, can equal.

Like theirs, it is a style wholly natural and unstudied. It is often said, and he himself confesses, that, as a young man, he gave his days and nights to the reading of Swift. Except, however, in the absence of adornment, and the uncompromising plainness of speech, there is really very little resemblance between them, and what there is is due chiefly to Cobbett's following of the *Drapier's Letters*, where Swift, admirable as he is, clearly uses a falsetto. For one thing, the main characteristic of Swift—the perpetual, unforced, unflagging irony which is the blood and life of his style—is utterly absent from Cobbett. On the other hand, if Cobbett imitated little, he was imitated much. As a whole he is not imitable; the very reasons which gave him his style forbade another to borrow it. In most respects Cobbett is only a lesson, a memory, and an example, which are all rather dead things. In respect of his own native literary genius, he is still a thing alive and delectable.

HAMLET ONCE MORE.

CHARLES H. BURR, JR.

Poet-Lore, Philadelphia, December.

WHY is it that the criticism of three centuries has been unable to agree as to the character of Hamlet? No such difficulty has been found in the case of Lear or Othello or Macbeth. Surely the suspicion is engendered that the trouble may lie, not in the critics' work, but in their method of work. And this is the very condition of things. Two facts, seemingly indisputable, have been ignored in the study of "Hamlet," and the conclusions thus reached are, therefore, of but little value. This is a bold statement, but my purpose here is to establish these facts as worthy principles of criticism, and to illustrate the value of their use in this regard.

First. Shakespeare wrote his plays *not for the nineteenth century critic to study in his library, but for the seventeenth century play-goer to listen to in his theatre*. Shakespeare conceived the character of Hamlet for representation on the stage, and, great in his simplicity, he must have intended the seventeenth century play-goer to grasp his conception, perhaps not in details, but certainly in its large relations. I cannot believe that Shakespeare did not intend his hearers to know whether Hamlet's madness was real or feigned, whether his will was strong or weak. In view of these considerations we must, if we would arrive at Shakespeare's conception, first discover what would be the natural conception of the seventeenth century play-goer.

In the old Greek drama, the audience was already acquainted with the story of the tragedy before them. The condition of affairs is, to a great extent similar in the case of "Hamlet," although the story was by no means held so sacred as Greek tradition. Still the English knew of the murder of Hamlet's father, they knew of his mother's indecent marriage, and they had read that the Prince Hamlet, perceiving himself to be in danger of his life . . . counterfeiting the madman with such craft and subtle practices . . . made show as if he had utterly lost his wits. (Hystorie of Hamlet, 1608.) This they remembered, and they waited for the play to begin. And when the first act was almost ended, they heard Hamlet say to Horatio, the friend and confidant of his youth, his college comrade:

I perchance, hereafter, shall think meet
To put an antic disposition on.

They heard from Horatio no aside of pity for his friend, they saw that he believed Hamlet to mean just what he said, and they found, in this respect, no departure by Shakespeare from old tradition. Beyond reasonable doubt they expected to listen while "Hamlet, in this sorte, counterfeiting the madde-man, . . . made such, and so fitte answeres, that a wise man would soone have judged from what spirite so fine an invention might proceede." They found a little farther on, their expectations realized, as it seemed to them, when Hamlet satirized Polonius, and perplexed Rosencranz and Guildenstern. And they laughed at the old counselor when he muttered, "Tho' this be madness, yet there is method in 't."

I believe that this outline contains Shakespeare's idea regarding Hamlet's madness, for I believe that Shakespeare generally meant what he said, and this, as I see it, is what he said to the seventeenth century playgoers.

The second matter in dispute is whether Hamlet's will was strong or weak; whether he was naturally bold and quick-witted or irresolute and speculative, is briefly the matter in dispute. Often in a novel, a character is described to us by the author. We recognize that he is speaking in his own person, and we can, if we wish, compare his description with the character as it afterwards reveals itself to us, in the pages of the book. The novel is the offspring of the drama, and in the soliloquy we are often very near to the playwright himself: the veil is very thin, and it almost seems as if we were listening to him.

Our second principle therefore is *wherever a character utters words in soliloquy, setting forth his own or another's nature, there is contained therein* (in the absence of a contrary intimation) *the playwright's conception of the nature revealed*. I propose to consider the bearing of this principle on the much-disputed question of Hamlet's character. We wish first to know what sort of a man Shakespeare intended to make Hamlet. And so, following our second principle, we turn to his numerous soliloquies. In them, Hamlet again and again utters words which apparently lay bare his nature. He exclaims:

Oh, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!

* * * * *
A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, impregnate of my cause.

* * * * *
Who calls me villain? breaks my pate across?

* * * * *
Swounds, I shall take it; for it cannot be
But I am pigeon-livered and lack gall
To make oppression bitter; or ere this
I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's offal.

Why, what an ass am I! This is most brave
That I, the son of a dear father murdered,
Prompted to my revenge by heaven and hell,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A scullion.

Again, thinking of himself, he says, "The native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Fiercely does he accuse himself:

Now whether it be
Bestial oblivion or some craven scruple
Of thinking too precisely on the event,—
A thought which, quartered, hath but one part wisdom,
And over three parts coward,—I do not know
Why yet I live to say, "This thing's to do,"
Sith I have cause, and will, and strength and means,
To do 't.

When Shakespeare's audience saw a character come forward alone upon the stage, and heard him speak such words, they must have considered him as a man speculative in temperament and weak in will.

I have tried to present two principles which I think should govern "Hamlet" criticism. I will not attempt to hide my confidence in their value, though I cannot hope that I have never drawn a wrong conclusion in the application of these principles to the play. So in all sincerity I make use of Professor Dowden's words: "Let us not too readily assume that we 'know the stops' of Hamlet that we can 'pluck out the heart of his mystery.'"

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE ANALYSIS OF WATER TO DETERMINE ITS WHOLESOMENESS.

GABRIEL ROUX.

Revue Scientifique, Paris, November 7.

WHEN bacteriological analysis of water took rank among scientific researches and could be considered as really trustworthy, some enthusiastic and too exclusive microbiologists, like certain other hygienists, too narrow pathogenists, cried victory in honor of the biologists, and thenceforward regarded with profound disdain the work of chemists, who alone up to that time had been consulted as to whether a certain drinking water was or was not wholesome.

The chemical analysis of water, said these microbiologists, has had its day; it will no longer be of any use save to mask the ignorance of chemists as to the true qualities of potable

water; it is absolutely incapable of instructing us as to the etiological rôle which water may play in the transmission of epidemic maladies.

To this declaration of war the chemists replied immediately by arguments equally exaggerated, often even with as little foundation, and the arms which they used were often supplied them by the relative incapacity of the new science, and also, it must be admitted, by the discoveries of the bacteriologists themselves.

How many pathogenous microbes, truly allied to any infectious malady whatever by incontestable etiological or pathogenical relations are you acquainted with, asked the chemists, and what importance can be attached to the presence of a number more or less considerable of hurtful bacteria in drinking water, when it appears from the labors of Wolffhügel, Meade-Bolton, and several others, that many micro-organisms, noxious or innocuous, can multiply themselves with almost incredible rapidity in all water, including the purest, and even in distilled water?

To these two decidedly embarrassing questions others can be added: "Are you always quite sure of the microbes thought to be pathogenic that you have found in the water? Is this colony of microbes which you show me, some of the bacilli of Eberth, for example, or is the colony but a collection of pseudo-typic bacilli, without any pathogenic signification whatever? And if this last question be answered in the affirmative, is the bacillus of Eberth really the agent of dothienenteritis?"

It must be confessed that it is not without reason that the chemists put these questions to the bacteriologists, who have the misfortune to have among them too often people inflamed with an enthusiasm lacking in reflection, and too hasty in their conclusions.

It seems almost incredible that in science, as in all other things, two truths cannot be admitted at the same time, and that it is necessary for one of them to drive out the other. To appreciate the good or bad quality, innocuous or hurtful, of drinking water, a single method, a sole characteristic, is not sufficient, and it is wise to use all means of examination, even the smallest.

We ought not to neglect the study of the plants growing in water—a study in less favor than formerly, but still not without use. It has been long settled that watercress growing in water is some pledge of its potability, and that, on the contrary, duckweed is to be regarded as an indication of danger. If we pay attention to the plants which grow in water, how much the more should we respect the analysis of chemists? Of this, microbiology should be considered an indispensable auxiliary. It gives us the opportunity to add new knowledge to that which we possessed before. It cannot be substituted for chemistry, neither can chemistry be substituted for microbiology.

For my own part, microbiologist though I am, if I wanted to know, for the sake of my own health, about the qualities of water I would have to drink, I should begin by obtaining the services of a chemist to analyze the water, at the same time that I was proceeding with a bacteriological examination. I recall a case in point in my own experience.

One of the most famous restaurants of Lyons has a well, of which the water was so fresh and good, that some persons took their meals there in preference to another restaurant very near and equally famous, solely on account of this water. The neighbors on all sides asked leave to draw from this ideal well. It happened, less than two years ago, that a very great number of the waiters of this restaurant, who took their meals and slept there, had in succession typhoid fever. The physician who attended them advised that there be made an analysis of the water, from both a chemical and bacteriological point of view. The chemical analysis certified to the excellence of the liquid and confirmed its old reputation; but I found an enormous quantity of *Bacilli coli communis*, which furnished evidence

of communication between the well and the sink near by into which the water-closet emptied. I could not, it is true, detect the presence of the genuine bacillus of Eberth. I advised either that the well be closed or thoroughly cleaned. My advice to clean was followed, and there has not been since, to my knowledge, a case of dothienenteritis in the establishment.

This case, one of a thousand which might be mentioned, shows clearly the fundamental difference which exists between chemical and bacteriological analyses.

What has been, in my opinion, the cause of the difference and misunderstanding between the chemists and the microbiologists is this: Since the discovery of pathogenic microbes, and the proof that certain kinds of these are in water which is drunk, people have been dazed or dazzled in a measure by the importance and predominance of the part played in life by the living pathogenic agent. Some hygienists, more physicians than hygienists, have been carried along by their studies of microbes to class all water under one of two kinds: water capable of producing sickness, and water which, from this special point of view, is fortunately not capable of producing sickness. For some years there has been a strong tendency not to consider water from a *physiological* point of view, but solely from a *pathogenic*. This is a grave error, partly due to the fact that the great majority of bacteriologists are physicians, and hospital physicians, who, in spite of themselves, unconsciously sacrifice all considerations to that which is the constant object of their thoughts: sick people and sickness.

I know that the object of the hygienist in striving to make people drink pure water, is to save them from having the maladies which impure water may bring on. These maladies, however, are not all of microbial origin. Some of them result, not from the presence in the water of this or that microorganism, but from qualities which no one but a chemist can detect. It is well known that distilled water is digested with difficulty. It is a question of grave importance, what would soon be the condition of the stomach of a person who drank nothing but sterilized distilled water.

PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLORS.

GASTON TISSANDIER, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

La Nature, Paris, November 28.

GOETHE, in his theory of colors, tells us how Professor Seebach, of Jena, discovered, in 1810, that chloride of silver exposed to the solar spectrum will take tints corresponding very nearly to those of the spectrum. In 1848, Mr. C. Becquerel announced that he had succeeded in photographing the colors of a prismatic spectrum falling on a plate of silver submitted previously to the action of chlorine. These colors, unfortunately, were fugitive, and disappeared in a few minutes. In 1850, Niepce de Saint-Victor produced some photographs of colors which lasted for several hours.

After Niepce, Poitevin in France, Zeneker in Germany, Simpson in England, took up the problem, without making great progress. Finally, Mr. Lippmann, quite recently, has exhibited to the Academy of Sciences a photograph of the spectrum, in which the different colors are reproduced in a manner quite stable. None of these experimenters, however, have reached, as yet, a practical solution of the question.

Alongside of these labors of *savants*, should be put the researches of some practical persons, who tried to turn the problem by obtaining colored proofs indirectly. In 1865, Baron Ransonnet, in Austria, conceived the idea of producing photographs of colors. He proposed to take three negatives of the same colored object, one with a red light, another with a blue, a third with a yellow, and then to transfer all three to stone by photography. In that way were obtained three stones corresponding, the first to the action of the red rays, the second to that of the blue rays, and the third to that of the yellow.

Where these colors suited a particular place on each stone, they were covered over and the rest of the stone rephotographed, after the fashion of chromo-lithographs. As a result the picture of the object photographed retained all the colors of the original.

The year 1869 is a memorable date in the history of photographing colors. Two eminent experimenters, Mr. Cros on the one hand, and Mr. Ducos du Hauron on the other, gave a new solution of the problem. Mr. Ducos du Hauron, thanks to rare perseverance, reached practical results, by taking three stereotype plates of the primitive colors, red, yellow, and blue, and interposing between the sensitive plates having orthochromatic qualities and the original, mediums which separated the colors. The separation of the three colors, red, yellow, blue, having been made—that is, their monochrome negatives having been obtained, they were combined, and the three positive colors, red, yellow, and blue, being photographed one on the other gave the result desired. The method of Mr. Ducos du Hauron is a process of composite chromo-photography.

Later on, in 1875, Mr. Leon Vidal opened an establishment on the Quai Voltaire in Paris, for the purpose of furnishing proofs in colors by a process of simple chromo-photography. There were as many lithographic stones as there were colors to be reproduced; the tints were reproduced in succession on paper, and afterwards a positive photographic proof on a very thin plate was put over the local tints, whether on flat objects or curved. This proof gave all the half tints and shadows which were desired, and, altogether afforded a good result. Metallic objects, especially, were better reproduced than they had ever been by any other means. From one cause or another, quite apart from the nature of the process, the enterprise did not succeed. Afterwards, Mr. Albert of Munich, and Mr. Bierstadt of New York, each added a stone to the edifice. The house of Orell Fussli of Zurich, Eckstein at The Hague, and several other establishments, have undertaken to produce photographs in colors.

The results obtained by those experimenters who have endeavored to solve the problem by an indirect method have been the cause of experiments which are of great interest from a practical point of view. These experiments have been for the purpose of manifold production of proofs on paper, aided by the powerful support of photography.

Thanks to the discovery of sensitive orthochromatic plates, producing the gamut of true colors, photographing in color has made considerable progress. These photographic plates were at first prepared with collodion; afterwards, in 1885, Clayton and Attout-Tailfer prepared the first isochromatic plates with gelatine. Professor W. Vogel, Messrs. Lohse, Eder, and Leon Vidal have brought about a great advance in orthochromatism, and now the gamut of tints can be faithfully reproduced, thus opening up a vast field for experimenters.

Mr. Vidal has just taken up again and simplified, thanks to the new orthochromatic plates, the process of Mr. Ducos du Hauron, and he obtains beautiful proofs of composite chromo-photography.

Following this order of ideas, a very skillful operator of Paris, Mr. Stebbing, employs a simpler process of reproducing colors, which, combined with a judicious employment of orthochromatic plates, seems to me likely to obtain deserved success. I have seen proofs on which the color of the flesh and that of the costume of the sitter were quite exactly rendered. This new process is thus spoken of by Mr. Leon Vidal in the *Moniteur de la Photographie*:

"We know that by this method (Mr. Stebbing's) the modeling and reproduction of the colors are due to light, and that is a strong guarantee of the exactness of the reproduction. Nevertheless, as to the photographic work properly so called, it is well understood that light alone will not reproduce the colors directly. There is a pigmentary process, which, artistically directed, produces charming results."

TRANSFER OF POWER BETWEEN LAUFFEN-ON-THE-NECKAR AND FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

FRANZ BENDT.

Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart, December.

AMONG the many significant achievements exhibited at the International Electrotechnic Exhibition at Frankfort, the now perfected experiment for the transmission of power between Frankfort and Lauffen takes the first place. It constitutes the brilliant feature of the Exhibition, and is of incalculable importance in the development of electrotechnics.

By transfer of power, as is generally known, is understood the methods by help of which one is able to transfer the energy of natural forces, whether locked up in coal, or exhibited in the force of flowing water, or in the rush of wind, or even in the waves of the ocean, to definite distant localities, by means of the electric current.

If, for example, it is desired to render the force of a powerful waterfall available at a distance, the ordinary method is as follows: The force of the falling water sets in motion turbines which are connected with the queen of modern mechanism—the dynamo machine. This engenders electric currents which are conveyed to the place where power is required by means of wire conductors. Here they may be applied to the running of any number of motors, or to lighting and similar purposes.

It is only recently that the recognized possibility of the transmission of power by means of dynamo machines and wire conductors suggested to electricians the idea of thus transferring the great forces of nature, and utilizing them for mechanical purposes. The idea originated in the conception of the possibility of transferring the water power of countries so richly endowed with it as Switzerland, for example, for utilization in distant places, and for whole provinces. A classical example of this sort, but certainly only for especial purposes, was the proposal for the transfer of energy from Niagara Falls to the City of Buffalo, a distance of thirty-two kilometers. The last difficulties in the way of giving effect to this conception are at length solved by the Frankfort exhibition. It has been shown possible to transfer a water force of 300 horse-power for a distance of 175 kilometers to Frankfort. The attempt proved indeed a brilliant success.

The realization of this idea stands in intimate connection with a great number of important innovations which I will notice concisely.

The dynamo machines, to which we referred above, are capable, by modification in construction, of maintaining two sorts of current—the continuous and the alternating. The continuous machine producing a current which flows steadily in a uniform direction, stands on a very high stage of technical achievement. It excels in many respects its sister, the alternating-current machine, the impulse of whose current varies its direction several hundred times in a minute. The continuous current when applied to the transfer of great power, requires a conductor of considerable cross-section. Alternating currents, on the other hand, although in this respect much more economic, could not until recently be applied to the operation of electric motors. To the continuous and alternating machines above described was at length added the revolving current (*Drehstrom*). Its discoverer was the Italian Professor Ferraris, of Turin; and of the contractors who first constructed and introduced the machine into practice, we may name the engineers Fesla, Hasselwander, and Von Dobrowolsky.

The revolving-current machine, as a system, varies from that having alternating currents of varying grades chained one above the other. The discovery of the revolving-current motor renders it possible to utilize the economical alternating current for driving motors.

On the Lauffen-Frankfort line, some 300 horse-power is practically transferred by means of alternating currents of very high tension (30,000 volts), and the application of this energy

has been effected by means of the new revolving-current motors. This experiment is so imposing as to be almost, if not actually unprecedented. The entire costs amount practically to \$175,000. The three wire conductors through which the stream flowed to Frankfort have together a length of 500 kilometers, and 1,200 cwt. (132,276 lbs.) of copper were employed in their construction. For filling the insulators over which the wire passes a trifle of 750 kilogrammes of oil is consumed.

By means of these experiments it is now practically demonstrated that the technician is in a position to convey the most powerful currents over any required distance. It is, hence, now possible to utilize the forces of nature running to waste in countries remote from the great channels of world traffic, by diverting them to the service of man in the busy centres of human industry.

ARTIFICIAL DISTURBANCES OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

B. B. MINOR.

Belford's Democratic Review, New York, December.

THE atmospheric disturbances to be considered in the present paper are not the natural ones, but only those of man's origination, with their probable influence upon climate.

The atmospheric ocean with which our globe is enveloped is far deeper than all the oceans of water, and is undivided, and of a material far more variable and fickle than water. Its height is not limited like that of mountains or ocean depths to six or seven miles, nor to forty or fifty miles, as some school-books erroneously teach, but is indefinite. Astronomers with their delicate instruments and refined methods of observation tell us they find evidence of its existence four hundred miles and upwards above the surface of the earth.

If air were subject to the influence of natural causes only, there would be a prospect of giving effect to the suggestion of my late valued friend Commodore M. F. Maury, and giving meteorology the exactness necessary to admit of its being classed as a science. Would it not, then, be singular if the direction of the energies of civilized men should inaugurate such disturbances in the atmosphere as to prevent or at least impede, the reduction of meteorology to an exact science?

If a pebble thrown into a body of water causes such a prolonged and pervasive disturbance as natural philosophers tell us, what must be the effect of the heavy cannonading of great battles and grand sieges on the atmosphere? And although there have been intervals between the wars of the past few decades, were these wars not sufficiently near to one another and continued long enough, for the atmospheric derangements produced by one to run into the other?

What are the effects moreover produced by mining, by the action of the innumerable engines engaged in mechanic and manufacturing enterprises; by electricity in its numerous applications? What will meteorologists do with the vexed and vexing problems when they take into account the excitations of all the electric and magnetic influences which art and science are now harnessing to the car of modern progress?

One special object of this paper, however, is to call attention to the disturbance of our atmosphere, produced by the railroad operations of the day. The views to be presented have some force to my mind, and I desire to know what others think of them.

Someone has already suggested that the continuous condensation of steam from the numerous locomotives that traverse the country, may have an effect on the rainfall along their routes. It has also been thought, as I was told by a distinguished railroad engineer, that railway trains have improved the healthfulness of extensive malarial districts. The present purpose is to go further than this, and inquire into the wider effects of such a number of trains rushing through the air in so many and such various directions, and for such long distances.

There are in the United States nearly one million railroad

cars, dragged at different and varying rates of speed, but none very slowly through the mobile and elastic atmosphere, in every possible and changing direction, and through every description of territory, along 170,000 miles of tracks, by nearly thirty thousand locomotives. The tracks cross one another, empty into one another, and, to some extent, run parallel with one another. Will not these multiplied and continuous displacements, and commingling rapid replacements, materially disturb atmospheric equilibrium?

It would be a very good thing, indeed, if they were only to fan malarial regions into salubrity, or coax needed rains down upon the earth; but they may plant the germs of cyclones that throw locomotives off their tracks, and level churches and other buildings, as the sickle levels ripened corn. Moreover, they are kept up on the same routes in opposite directions, day after day, by day and night, and with every variety of cross-tunneling in many and extensive sections of the country. To what all these cars thus do must be added the effects of the thousands of locomotives whose power drags them through their ever-closing air-tunnels; and to the mere size and form of the iron-horse which opens the way into every tunnel, must be added all the operations of his steam, with its pulsations, condensations, and fannings, and his volumes and trails of heated smoke.

To all these cumulative and accumulating effects upon land must be added those from like causes upon the water.

Moreover, railroading, steam navigation, manufacturing, mining, developing and employing electricity, are not confined to the United States, nor to the Western Continent, but are engaged in on a scale already remarkable, and constantly extending, over nearly all the globe. Is not the sum total of all these disturbances worthy of the most thoughtful consideration of meteorologists?

What is the relation of these disturbances to the cyclones with which the Western country is so frequently visited.

Illinois is about as much cut up by railroads as any of our States. Watch the effects of storms there in the future, and also take note of those which have already occurred.

Kansas City is quite an important railroad centre, with trains arriving and departing in various directions. She has had a visitation from a destructive cyclone. But Marshfield, Mo., with only one railroad, has had a worse one. The fact is, however, that cyclones do not strike where they are generated. They generally go on gradually gathering their furious forces. Texas and Kansas will be very interesting States in which to study the effects of railroading upon climate and storm.

But if railroading and the other causes referred to have anything like the effect upon the atmosphere which this paper is intended to intimate, those disturbances are not likely to avenge themselves in the form of wind and electric storms only, but may lead to even greater destruction by excessive visitations from rains and floods.

THE INFLUENCE OF FROST ON PLANTS.

Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, December.

THE influence of warmth in the atmosphere is important in the development of the organism. It is a remarkable phenomenon that the condition of winter sleep in plants, during which the sap is congealed, is not equivalent to death. One would suppose that the freezing of the sap in plants, must necessarily destroy all its life functions. But, in the first place, congelation and freezing of the juices of living organisms, however subtle the distinction, are not the same. It is true that plants die under the influence of exceptionally low temperature, and are said literally to be frozen. But by no means all plants or even dry seeds are exposed to danger from this cause. It is further to be remembered that the operation of cold either affects the plant directly, or influences it indirectly by operating on the soil, thus producing changes in the plant which arrest or destroy

its growth. For example, the moisture freezing in the surrounding soil, envelopes the roots in ice. The ice expands, rupturing the vessels of the roots, or tearing the roots from their place, and the plant is destroyed. If a previously moist soil is completely frozen, the rupture of the finer rootlets is an inevitable consequence of the attendant swelling and heaving of the soil.

The direct freezing of plants is due probably to the formation of ice in the cells, and the rupture of the cells by expansion of the ice. But it is easy to observe that, for example, buds with thick sheaths frequently freeze and thaw again, without incurring injury, while delicate leaf-buds are frequently destroyed in a single frosty night. It is unquestionably the sap on which the frost operates. Thick envelopes, and concentration of the sap are the natural means of protection. But in spite of all this, the cause of the death of the plant is attributable not so much to the direct operation of the freezing, but rather to the disturbances in the sap generated by a too sudden subsequent thawing. As is well known, the animal organism is similarly influenced in freezing. The cold causes a contraction of the capillary vessels by which the flow of blood is impeded, and the blood corpuscles themselves undergo a corresponding disorganization.

If this condition has not progressed so far as to involve the death of the whole organism, the circulation of the injured corpuscles through the system will result in the recovery of the frozen part. But if this operation proceeds with too great energy, the blood intermixture will create disturbances attended with fatal effects, similar to what is observed in the too rapid thawing out of frozen plants. Hence it follows that an unintelligent zeal in the resuscitation of frozen persons may result in the sacrifice of life, or, at least, of a limb.

RELIGIOUS.

THE RELIGION OF PERSIA, AND ITS SECTS.

AHMED BAY.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, December 1.

PERSIA was finally conquered by the Arabs under Omar, the second Caliph or Representative of Mohammed. The battle of Nehavend (a little south of the old high road from Babylon to Ecbatana) which was fought in the twentieth year of the Hegira and the 640th of the Christian era—four years after the death of Mohammed—put an end to the political independence of Persia. The ancient religion of Zoroaster was condemned to disappear before the triumphant march of the children of the desert. With astonishing rapidity the people of Persia abandoned their old faith and became converts to the new faith. The reason of this, according to Mr. Darmesteter, a high authority on the subject, was that Mazdeism, the religion of Zoroaster, had taken root in the intellectual minority of the nation only, and the great mass of the people was weary of the minute daily practices enjoined on them by their traditional faith.

Nevertheless, old Persian ideas were not long in asserting themselves. After Abu-Bekr, Omar, and Othman had been Caliphs, they were succeeded by Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet. The son of Ali married the daughter of the last of the Sassanides, the princely family which had given kings to Persia for more than four hundred years. Persia restored the crown to the sons of Ali, and easily convinced itself that he had been unjustly deprived of his rights when his three predecessors had been chosen as Caliphs. From this was but a step to declare that Abu-Bekr, Omar, and Othman had never been rightly Caliphs at all. Hence arose the great schism in Islam, which is called Shiism, of which the fundamental dogma is the recognition of Ali and his descendants as the immediate successors of Mohammed. The orthodox Mussulmans recognize Ali as the fourth Caliph only and do not

utter his name in their daily prayers like the Shiites. This is the first fundamental distinction between Shiism and Sunnism.

Another distinction between the two, borrowed from the venerable traditions of the Persians, is that the Shiites have, in a manner, doubled the Arabian Allah, whom it divides into two, of whom one is the only source of Evil, and the other the only source of Good.

When the Persians had accepted the preëminence of Ali, they made him a part of their ancient mythology. Ali became the incarnation of the divine spirit; he is omniscient, uncreated, eternal, pervading nature. For him neither time nor space exists, and he is the first cause of creation. Ali came down to the earth in order to save sinners. It is he who will preside on the Day of Judgment. It is he who will intercede with God for the pardon of his followers.

The day of the Persian new year, the Naurouz, which coincides with the vernal equinox, and which has been made a religious festival as the anniversary of the first day of Creation, will be, in the eyes of the Shiites, the future Day of Restoration, when Ali will ascend the throne of the Caliphate, after having triumphed over his enemies. The tombs of Ali and his descendants, the eleven Imaums, have become, for the faithful of Persia, the object of annual pilgrimage. In Persia to-day there is an innumerable quantity of holy places. The pilgrims to these places are called *Zovars* and a pilgrimage is organized in a manner very similar to that in which a band of crusaders was got together in Western Europe in the time of Peter the Hermit and Urban II.

I have described in a preceding article the *mollahs* or clergy of Persia.* A word should be said, however, of the class of people known by the name of dervishes. These are ordinarily men of some learning, vagabonds by profession, speculative philosophers by nature. They are recruited among all classes of society. The dervishes of each place are under the orders of a chief, whose title is *morchid*, and who is the most refined among them, and most versed in Arabian and Persian literature. The only means of living for the dervishes is the recital of a kind of Persian poetry called *Kacida*, which is devoted to celebrating the victories of Ali, his adventures, and his miracles. One of these dervishes will chant a *Kacida* to a circle of people about him in a town, and then take up a collection, which will yield enough to buy some bread, a candle, and a glass of wine, or a little *hasheesh*, with which a dervish prides himself on being content. The dervishes are not bound by any oath or vow or sacramental consecration. They retire from the order when they please, without incurring odium. What their religious beliefs are it is difficult to say, since they do not themselves explain the matter clearly. They pride themselves—and with justice, since they are not in the least hypocrites—on the purity of their morals, the nobility of their hearts, the elevation of their thoughts, in which respects they are directly opposed to the *mollahs*, who are credited with having each "six stomachs and sixty-four teeth."

Among the Shiites there are three sects officially recognized. What is sometimes called a fourth sect, the *Babys*, is rather a political and social party than a religious sect. The three sects spoken of are:

I. *Ali-Allahi*.—According to this sect, Ali is an independent God, omniscient, omnipotent, uncreated, eternal, present everywhere, seeing everything, judging everything. He took the form of a man in order to come down to the earth and expiate our sins by his martyrdom. For this sect Mohammed was the Forerunner of Ali, and sent to announce the latter's coming to the earth. Ali will preside at the Day of Judgment, and distribute to mankind rewards and punishments.

II. *Schéikhe*.—This sect maintains the idea of the trinity, the divine spirit being incarnated first in Mohammed, and afterwards in Ali. The faithful of this second sect believe,

* See LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., p. 351.

like those of the first, that Ali is omniscient, uncreated, eternal. The two sects differ in their ideas about Mohammed. The first sect believes Mohammed to have been but a simple mortal, who merited by his acts the honor of being the Forerunner of Ali. The second sect regards Mohammed as the equal of Ali.

III. The *Moutécherri* represent orthodox Shiitism. According to the belief of these, both Mohammed and Ali were created like ordinary mortals, and have even committed sins; only they deserved, by their life and actions, the divine favor, which can, at their desire, grant them omniscience. The orthodox Shiite believes, also, that both Mohammed and Ali will preside at the Day of Judgment, and will intercede with God for the pardon of the faithful.

To the unhappy land of Persia one thing alone remains to guarantee its national existence. Its literature is dead, its government corrupt, its peasants bend under the yoke of the burden which weighs on their shoulders so heavily, its merchants, for the sake of security, expatriate themselves. Everything is in ruins save the Iranian traditions formulated in the Shiite religion. In that religion is comprised the whole Persian soul with all its good qualities and defects; moreover, it is conscientious in its formation and progressive in its spirit. Destroy this last refuge of the Persian's soul and you will destroy him altogether. Yet this is precisely what Christian missionaries are doing. I do not doubt for an instant the good intentions of these missionaries. They come to Persia solely to cure the sufferings of souls, by bringing them what they believe to be the truth. As good friends of humanity, however, would it not be better for these missionaries to remain at home, and leave every one to conceive of his God as he understands Him? Sometimes an awkward friend is more dangerous than a clever enemy.

MELCHIZEDEK, KING OF SALEM.

THE REVEREND A. H. SAYCE, LL.D.

Newbery House Magazine, London, December.

A YEAR ago I gave an illustration of the way in which recent Oriental research has vindicated the historical character of the Old Testament. I took the earlier part of the fourteenth chapter of the Book of Genesis, describing the campaign of Cherdorlaomer and his allies in Palestine, and compared it with the facts revealed to us by the decipherment of the Babylonian monuments. I showed how the two confirmed and supplemented one another.

But I had little idea that before a few months were passed, the latter part of the same chapter of Genesis would receive a startling confirmation from the progress of archaeological discovery. If the account of the campaign of the Babylonian kings has excited the mistrust of critics, the account of "Melchizedek, King of Salem," and "Priest of the Most High God," has excited still greater mistrust. As the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews expresses it, Melchizedek comes before us "without father, without mother, without descent." The very name of the city over which he ruled seems to invite suspicion. The mention of "the King's dale" shows that Jerusalem is meant; nevertheless, it is Salem, and not Jerusalem, of which, we are told, Melchizedek was king.

Three years ago a remarkable discovery was made in Upper Egypt among the ruins of Tel el-Amarna. This discovery consists of a portion of the Archives of Amenôphis IV. and his father. Among the documents are several letters from the vassal-prince of Jerusalem, whose name was Ebed-tob. He declares that his authority was derived neither from the Egyptian monarch nor by right of inheritance, "but the oracle of the mighty king established me in the house of my father."

The "Mighty King" was the title given to the patron-god of Jerusalem. His actual name is found in one of the letters of Ebed-tob, where we read of "the city of the Mountain of Jeru-

salem, the city of the God Uras, (whose) name (there) is Salim."

The name of the god of Jerusalem explains the name of the city where he was worshiped. A cuneiform tablet tells us that *uru* means "city," and, consequently, Uru-salim, or Jerusalem, must signify "the city of the god Salim." It was, in fact, "the City of Peace."

The King of Jerusalem was not so much a king as a priest of the God of Peace. He held his power independently of human authority or sanction. It was not derived from his ancestors; the god himself appointed him. Can anything express more exactly the position which was occupied by Melchizedek, according to the Book of Genesis? He was not only King of Salem, but also "priest of the Most High God." The letters of Ebed-tob tell us what Salem means, and why Melchizedek is called "King of Salem" and not "King of Jerusalem." He was not king of "the city of the god Salim," because he was not a king in the ordinary sense of the word, and only so far as he was a priest of the god of Peace. He was "Prince of Peace," not the king of a Canaanitish town. What a world of meaning lies for us in this title, *sar Salim*, the Hebrew *sar Salôm*, or "prince of peace." Through Isaiah it became the prophetic name of the Christian Messiah. We know from the letters of Ebed-tob that the title was no new one. It had come down from the earliest age of Jerusalem; it was a title coeval with Abraham, and it was in virtue of the fact which the title expressed that Abraham had paid tithes to its possessor.

The priest-king of Jerusalem had probably submitted to the Egyptian arms without a struggle. On this account he was allowed to retain both his civil and religious power. He was, however, required to pay a fixed tribute, to admit an Egyptian garrison within his city, and to receive from time to time a sort of commissioner-resident, who represented the Egyptian king. Two of these commissioners are mentioned by name in the letters of Ebed-tob.

We cannot say that the line of priest-kings or pontiffs died with the changed fortunes of Jerusalem; we may, however, gather from the account of David's conquest of it (2 Sam., v. 7-9) that, although he captured the Jebusite fort on Zion, the later "City of David," he did not take the upper city itself, and that the Jebusite prince, Araunah, was allowed to keep his title and office until his death.

The old name of Salem clung to the city, down at least to the age of Moses, since one of the conquered cities of Canaan mentioned by Rameses II. at Thebes is Sholam or Salem.

Historical criticism is still a new science, and the assertions so often and so loudly made on its behalf must be tested before we can accept them. It has appealed to the monuments of the past, which it believed were lost forever, and behold these monuments have risen as it were from the grave, and have confuted or moderated its pretensions.

THE CONVENTION OF THE APOSTOLATE OF THE PRESS.

THE REVEREND WALTER ELLIOTT.

Catholic World, New York, December.

ON the feast of the Epiphany, the sixth day of the coming January, and the day following a Convention of the Apostolate of the Press will be held in New York. The project has received the hearty sanction of the Archbishop of New York, and is to be carried out with the assistance of the Paulist Fathers.

Although under the auspices of the clergy, the Convention is to be composed of the laity. They are competent and trustworthy; they are in immediate contact with our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, united to them by ties of patriotism, and by business and social relations, as well as by those of

intimate friendship: all golden opportunities for imparting to them their share of the divine heritage of the true religion of Jesus Christ.

The Press is the layman's Apostolate. It is an altar upon which every man and woman may stand in a holy priesthood and distribute the bread of life to hungry souls. It is a pulpit from which every Catholic can preach, and whose evangel can be heard by countless thousands. The laity are to assemble, therefore, to take counsel together, to learn ways and means of practical success from each other's experience, and to be mutually enkindled with the fire of missionary zeal.

The press is the readiest and most universal means of spreading the truth. We have questioned many converts as to how they were led to the church, and have scarcely found any who had not read themselves into conviction of the truth. Who can calculate the power of a good book? It is not well enough known that over 200,000 copies of Cardinal Gibbon's *Faith of Our Fathers* have been sold, making multitudes of converts; that the sale of Father Lambert's *Notes on Ingersoll* has approximated to the same number, saving the faith of thousands in God and immortality.

The blessed art of printing won its best victory in rescuing the sacred Scriptures from religious anarchy. The Biblical controversies induced by Luther's apostasy may seem dreary enough to us who must fight for the Book's very existence as a valid witness of truth, and even for the validity of the religious sense. Catholic victory is largely due to the fact that the printing-press gave us a fair and a broad field of battle. In every phase of religious life the Press has exercised among civilized nations an influence so beneficent and so wide-reaching as to deserve the name of the Catholic Apostolate by excellence.

In our own country, God has raised up men in the clergy and laity who in printed words have shown the power of the Holy Spirit. The movement under the inspiration of the late Father Hecker twenty-five years ago, was a powerful engine for good. It would be a mistake to suppose that because no great central organization has existed the press is not largely used for the diffusion of Catholic truth. There is not a community in the country in which Catholics, priests as well as men and women of the laity, are not continually feeding the fires of the Holy Spirit in the souls of honest non-Catholics by the printed truth.

The Convention is not to be one of societies as such, but of the Great Apostolate itself. There is less need of zeal being organized than of its being awakened. The supreme need is personal zeal. The intention is to stimulate the entire Catholic public to take part in the Apostolate of the Press. Nor is it intended that the members of the Convention shall be asked for any contributions of money. The expenses of the convention will be paid by one generous patron of our Apostolate. It is desired to bring the best men and women of the laity together to counsel upon the best means of using the press for the good of religion, especially with a view to the conversion of the non-Catholic American people.

It is not only about such doctrines as the Real Presence, the Communion of Saints, the Divine Unity of Christendom, that our separated brethren are astray; their ignorance of the simplest and most fundamental principles of Christianity is simply appalling. The spirit of doubt, allying itself to "the higher criticism"—a pompous name for learned skepticism—is gradually undermining what is left of reverence for the Bible. What stands between us and our honest neighbors, thus tossed about in the wreckage of Protestantism? Two things: prejudice on their part; apathy on ours. The force of the former is due to the awful *vis inertiae* of the latter. The prejudice of non-Catholics in America, no longer fed by race antagonism or political passion, rests upon ignorance, which, had we been vigilant and active, might have been dissipated long ago.

The following, addressed to the writer by an earnest non-Catholic seeking for truth, is in evidence:

You may not realize the difficulty which Protestants have in getting the truth. They have really no idea what the Church is, what the Mass is and what it means, what the Christian life really is in distinction from being vaguely good. Judging from my experience, they don't know where to learn. . . . I have expounded Catholic truths of the strongest kind to New England Puritan Congregationalists, and I found them *delighted*, longing for just such things, and so I believe tens of thousands are longing for just such knowledge. Why should not the Paulist Fathers meet that want by a series of tracts on the common Catholic truths? People by the thousand want what Rome has to give, but they don't know that they want it.

The tracts, leaflets, pamphlets, books, etc., giving this knowledge, are ready; but the laity must be ready to distribute them. Are they ready?

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANURADHAPURA: A PRE-CHRISTIAN CITY.

C. F. GORDON CUMMING.

Gentleman's Magazine, London, December.

AMONG the many scenes of interest to the traveler in Ceylon, none is more startling than those presented among the ruins of the far-famed pre-Christian city Anuradhapura, the once mighty capital of the isle.

These ruins are totally unlike anything which I have seen in other countries. For my own part the feeling they inspire is not so much admiration as wonder and bewilderment, as one wanders in every direction, walking or riding, only to come to more and more ruins—ruins wrought by war, and by ruthless treasure seekers, but far more extensively and effectually by the silent growth of vegetation, which, fastening into every neglected crevice, has overthrown massive masonry, which, but for these insidious parasites might have defied time. Two characteristics are especially striking—the incalculable number of tall monoliths, not rude stone monuments, but accurately hewn pillars of granite or other stone which, in some cases, must evidently have supported roofs or some sort of building, while a great number, capped with a beautifully sculptured crown, form the ornamental surroundings of the cyclopean dagobas or relic shrines, brick structures which, estimated to contain millions of feet, are provided with a secret chamber in which is concealed some worshipful fragment of Buddha or one of his saints.

Most of what remains of this once mighty city lies buried beneath from six to fifteen feet of soil. And yet, although the forest now overgrows the whole plain so that the only break in your long ride is an occasional open tract where fine old trees grow singly as in an English park, enough remains above ground to enable you to recall vivid pictures of the past. For a space of sixteen square miles, the somewhat scrubby jungle, stunted by the prevalence of droughts, is but a veil for the masses of masonry and brick work. You see on every side the same wilderness of hewn stones, heaped up in dire confusion, all overturned by the insidious growth of vegetation, and at last you emerge at some huge bathing tank, all of carved stone work, or, it may be, on the brink of a great artificial lake formed by an embankment of cyclopean masonry; or else you find yourself in presence of some huge figure of Buddha, perhaps reclining in the dreamless repose of Nirvana, perhaps sitting in ceaseless contemplation of the lovely forest—a mighty image of dark stone brought from afar when worshipers were legion. The oldest of these great buildings dates B.C. 307. One building, the Jetawanarama, built by King Maha Sen, who succeeded to the throne B.C. 275, was 316 feet high, and is now 249 feet, with a diameter of 360, and according to Sir James Emerson Tennant's calculations contains enough

material to build a wall from London to Edinburgh one foot thick and ten feet high.

At Chi-Chen in Central America there are ancient buildings which in size, form of dome, and the invariable tower of Tee on the summit, are said to be apparently identical with those of Ceylon. It would be interesting to know whether they have the square platform invariable in Ceylon.

How strange it is to reflect that when our ancestors sailed the stormy seas in their little skin-covered wicker boats, or paddled canoes more roughly hollowed from trees than those quaint outriggers which here excite our wonder, Ceylon was the chief centre of Eastern traffic, having its own fleet of merchant ships with which to export (some say) its superfluous grain—certainly other products—to distant lands. Possibly its traffic may even have extended to Rome to whose historians it was known as Taprobane, and of whose coins as many as eighteen hundred, of the reigns of Constantine and other emperors, have been found at Batticola. Think, too that while Britons wore a full-dress of woad, and lived in watch huts, these islanders had vast cities with stately palaces, and monuments vying in dimensions with the pyramids of ancient Egypt.

Knox wrote of these wonderful ruins through which he passed when making his escape from his long captivity in Kandy, but they continued unknown until they were rediscovered by Lieut. Skinner about 1833. At that time the site of this great city was the haunt of elephants, sambur, and fallow deer, buffalo, monkeys, and jackals. Porcupines and leopards sought shelter among the ruins, the tanks were alive with pelicans, flamingoes, and other aquatic birds, and large flocks of peafowl sought refuge in the cool shade or sunned themselves in the open glade; but, of course, with the return of so many human beings these shy creatures have retreated.

Imagine such a fate as this creeping over the capital where a hundred and sixty-five successive kings reigned in all the pomp and luxury of an Oriental court!

The founders of the great dynasty were Singalese—conquerors from Northern India, whose downfall dates from the enlistment of mercenary troops from Malabar—The Tamils. They rebelled, slew the king, and held the throne for twenty years, driving out the Singalese, who returned and again occupied it for forty years; but the Tamils poured in in fresh hordes from Malabar, and the strife between the two races continued with unabated energy and varying success, until it was further complicated by the contentions between Portuguese and Dutch, French and English.

The consequence of all these fightings was the frequent removal of the seat of government from one part of the island to another, so that in many a desolate jungle there still remain the ruins of ancient cities which successively claimed the honor of being the capital for the time being.

SHOULD OUR HARBOR DEFENSES BE CONTROLLED BY THE NAVY?

CLARENCE DEEMS.

United Service, Philadelphia, January.

FOR the past sixty years there have been those who have agitated the subject of relying on the Navy mainly as a defense for our sea-coast in time of war. The impossibility of accomplishing this, without having a navy many times stronger than the strongest foreign navy, is manifest. For, as we could not anticipate the point of the enemy's attack on our great extent of sea-coast, we should have to be as strong at any one of our important harbors as the enemy's entire fleet. Again, the vulnerability of floating defenses to torpedo attack, their rapid deterioration, and the greatly disproportionate cost of guns afloat, as compared with those on land, would seem to have forever settled this question; but again it crops up. The navy, as such, does not assume any such task; but the suggestion comes first from one and then from another of its officers, that an appreciable part of the navy should come ashore,

and assume the functions of our land forces, particularly those of the artillery, in the control of our sea-coast defenses.

The Germans do so. They have assigned the defense of their sea-coast entirely to their navy. They have but a limited sea-coast; but few harbors to defend; and their land frontier is far more likely to be attacked than their marine frontier. It was found that the engineers during mobilization were overburdened, and the marine artillery which formed part of the army, and in 1875 consisted of less than five hundred men, was insufficient for the defense of forts and management of torpedo boats.

Although the navy has control of their sea-coast defenses, the Germans recognize the necessity of assigning special duties to their marine artillery. As a rule they do not serve aboard ships, being primarily intended for service in the coast fortifications; and it has been found necessary to specialize the torpedo-boat service, by training sailors and firemen for that service only. In England the fortifications are under control of the army. In naval ports they may be manned partly by the marine artillery and marine infantry. The entire army of England is stationed with a view to rapid concentration on the coast.

In England, too, certain naval officials have discussed the advisability of securing the coast defenses for themselves. It would seem that because certain auxiliary and most useful duties will probably be performed by the navy in defense of the harbors, this affords a pretext with them as with us for reaching out to absorb army functions.

The defense of our coasts from the shore presents important advantages over its defense by floating batteries. It is much more economical, and the firing is beyond all comparison more accurate.

Submarine mines, too, should undoubtedly be controlled by our sea-coast artillery. The training at the Artillery Schools is more thorough in the subjects of high explosives, electricity, and submarine mining, than in the Naval Torpedo Schools.

There would remain for the navy, in harbor defense, the "cavalry of the sea," torpedo boats. Nor can we understand that there is any more reason for assigning the defense of an important harbor to the navy because they control the torpedo boats, than for giving the command of an army in the field to the officer who commands its outposts.

Further, there is the impossibility of saddling any additional duties on our navy. Naval duties are as much as officers and men can possibly acquire proficiency in, and it would seem that if a line-officer's duties were confined to his duties on board *sea-going* men-of-war, it would embrace quite as much as he should be expected to know, and even more than he could learn thoroughly by application or experience.

In order that the navy may always assume and maintain that active and energetic deportment in offensive operations which is at the same time so consistent with its functions, and so consonant with its spirit, it must not be occupied with mere coast defense. As remarked by Colonel Jos. G. Totten, U. S. E., in his report of the defense of the Atlantic frontier, our ships scattered everywhere over the ocean, penetrating even to the most remote seas, everywhere acting with the most brilliant success against the enemy's navigation, rendered benefits a thousand-fold greater, to say nothing of the glory they acquired for the nation and the character they imparted to it, than any that would have resulted from a state of passiveness in the harbors. "We are aware that some of our ships have been blockaded within our harbors, but we are not aware that any of the high distinction achieved by that service has been gained in these blockaded ships." I will now close in the words of the same high authority:

"Confident that this is the true policy as regards the employment of the navy proper, we doubt not that it will, in the future, be acted on as it has been in the past, and that the results, as regards both honor and advantage, will be expanded commensurately with its own enlargement."

Books.

THE NEW WOMANHOOD. By James C. Fernald. With Introduction by Marion Harland. 12mo, pp. 369. Boston: D. Lothrop Company.

[What the author means by "The New Womanhood" is the Old Womanhood with modern improvements. As these improvements are not all quite completed, the volume is one of practical advice, to mothers how to bring up daughters, to daughters how to arrange their ideas and comport themselves either before or after marriage, and especially, if they are obliged to be winners of bread for themselves or others. There is a great deal in the book that many American girls and women will find to their advantage to ponder over. Mr. Fernald's creed is one that ought to meet with favor among people of all religions, for he believes in the morality of the table, in salvation by cookery, in the dignity and respectability of household service whether those who perform it serve with or without wages, in families where new sons or daughters are always welcome. Marion Harland in her Introduction, after telling us that "the battle for Woman's Rights is over," highly praises the work she introduces. We give Mr. Fernald's picture of a breakfast prepared by the woman who has not yet "attained"—a picture so vivid that it seems to be the result of personal experience—and his judicious counsel to native-born girls in the United States who disdain to be house servants.]

WHAT right has "the average young woman" to "go to a home of her own with few practical ideas" on the subject of cookery, and "dyspepsia waiting in the shadow of her table"? And, still worse, to inveigle into it an innocent young man, who supposes the domestic accomplishments come to all women by nature? For her home is not all "her own," but her husband's by at least an equal partnership. We will warrant a good, solid chronic dyspepsia to make havoc with the strength of his arm, the power of his mind, and the amiability of his disposition—and of her own as well.

For breakfast she provides biscuits a little sour, a little soggy, and underdone. She takes the beefsteak and beats it, as if it were her worst enemy—as it is—then cooks it in the frying-pan till it is brown on the outside and white in the middle, and all that was ever good in it is trying to get out of the first open door or window. Then she pours water—a harmless, but somewhat innutritious fluid—upon the dessicated animal fibre, to "make gravy," and moisten the mass, in place of the natural juices she has burned away. She made her coffee, with provident forethought, the first thing. It has been boiling hard all this time, and sending a charming aroma into the room—all it had to send. It has now become a scalding decoction of tannic acid, with a large amount of "solid matter held in solution," as the chemists say, so that it pours out a muddy stream and leaves a heavy precipitate at the bottom of the cup. To garnish this feast, potatoes that were boiled yesterday till they were water-soaked—though she did not know it—are sliced and fried in grease until they have taken up all they can absorb, and the rest has burned upon the outside. The hungry man devours this mixture, which would ferment in the stomach of an ostrich, and goes out to his work.

When the average American girl is asked to accept, with honorable submission, the position of subordinate in a household, she utters a perfect shriek of wrath, scorn, and defiance. That an American woman should be asked to be subordinate to anybody! Very well. When the shriek has ended we would simply remark, that is what nineteen-twentieths of American men are doing every day. Clerks do not gnaw their hearts with envy or slight their work, because not made at home at their employer's table or introduced on equal terms to those who visit their master's drawing-room. All men understand this, even in the United States; but it is something to which the "American girl" has not yet attained. If she goes to work in a shop, she accepts all the limitations mentioned without a murmur. She does not expect to sit down in the counting-room, to entertain or to be entertained; to be introduced to all her master's friends, and so on, but simply to deliver so much service for so much money. It is in the household only that she considers this intolerable.

The question which most vexes the soul of the American girl is that of sitting at the table, which is the special badge of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" in most rural districts in the United States. City readers will smile, but in our villages, on our farms, and in our country parsonages, it is a fact that the American girl will stand almost anything, if only you allow her to sit at meat with you. There are many of our middle-class families who would rather have it than not, on ordinary occasions, because then the whole family finish together, and the work can be "done up" so much the sooner—if only the

requirement be not elevated into a threatening Nemesis overshadowing the whole domestic economy. There are exceptional cases. When the morning work has been of such a character that the worker cannot be in presentable condition to sit at any table, there is no way in which she can so well show that she has some of the instincts of a "lady," as by remaining away from the table. It is one of the honorable sacrifices of honorable toil. Or there is a fretful baby, who will convert the dinner into pandemonium. He must be kept from the table in the name of civilization.

Who shall do it? Shall the master of the house take Baby into another room and amuse him while his wife and her domestic eat dinner? Or, shall the mother take the little one and walk about with it, while her husband eats with her "help"? To an unbiased mind this would seem a reversal of the true conditions. It would appear most appropriate that the person who is paid to "help" should render just the kind of "help" that is needed. When girls who are pupils at high schools use their summer vacations at Franconia in waiting on table, it does not hurt them to wait literally—until the guests have eaten. That is part of the unwritten contract, and why should it hurt them in a private family? It is necessary for some one to pass and remove dishes, and, in short, spend the whole meal time in attendance upon the comfort of guests at a private table. Who shall it be? The answer is plain enough. The only degradation, one who really has some right to be considered a lady could find at such a time, would be in sitting at table, letting her employer wait on her—and then taking pay for it.

Since receiving pay from another implies subordination, the truest independence is to be found in taking the position of a subordinate, asking no favors, but only pay for honest work; and the highest dignity is in rendering so thorough an equivalent as to oblige by the work more than you are obliged by the pay.

HISTORIC TOWNS. NEW YORK. By Theodore Roosevelt. Pp. 232. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1891.

THE history of New York City is a striking object-lesson in Americanism. The absorption of foreign elements in the growth of civic freedom, and the sharp transformations of social, commercial, and political life are nowhere better illustrated than in the gradual change of a little Dutch trading hamlet into a huge American city.

The original visit of Hendrik Hudson, in 1607, to the river which bears his name was succeeded by the trading ships of the New Netherlands Co., who established permanent posts. They were, however, only clusters of huts, and the settlement did not become an organized community till after the arrival, in 1626, of Director Minuit of the West India Co., with a few colonists, who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for about twenty-four dollars in 1626.

Under the Dutch Governors, Van Twiller and Kieft, appointed by the great trading companies, friendly relations with the Indians were maintained, encroachments from New England and Virginia repelled, the great landed estates of the Patroons established, and new settlements made on the Hudson, the Sound, and the Jersey shore; but it was only under Peter Stuyvesant, who remains the typical figure of the period, that New Amsterdam, in 1653, became an established Dutch colonial town. Under him negro slavery was introduced and both Huguenot and German elements were added to the diversity of the population. Stuyvesant's imperious nature embroiled him constantly with the colonists, whose tendencies were increasingly democratic. The sentiment of loyalty was feeble, and when, in 1664, three or four English frigates appeared in the harbor, New Amsterdam was surrendered to them without resistance.

From this time onward, with the exception of fifteen months in 1673-74, the English rule was continuous, and under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, in 1674, English was made the official language. During the interval between the overthrow of the Stuarts and the arrival of the new officials of King William, a popular faction, under Jacob Leslie, a German, secured control of the city for two years, but Leslie was overthrown and hanged, and the government was more completely a class or aristocratic government than that of any other of the Colonies until after the revolution.

For the next half century, in spite of almost continual wars between England and France or Spain, New York continued to grow. The population from the first had been one of various races, differing widely in blood, religion, and social condition. Class distinctions were, however, without irritation. The Huguenots were readily

assimilated; religious dissensions never arose, and the way was prepared for the common sympathies of the Revolution.

The colonial system could not endure. The Colonies were subordinated and overridden, and troops were quartered in them. Their commerce was exploited, and they themselves were treated, socially as well as politically, as inferiors. At last the passage by Parliament of the Stamp Act, and the arrival of war ships to enforce it, precipitated resistance, and the union with the other Colonies in a Continental Congress completed the preparation for revolution. Tory elements were powerful. Men like Schuyler, Jay, Livingstone, and Morris took the leadership, and when the Provincial Congress ratified the Declaration of Independence, put themselves on the Revolutionary side.

The population was, however, divided. Washington was compelled to evacuate the city, and it remained during the whole of the long struggle in the hands of the enemy. In the decade succeeding the Revolution the political influence of New York was predominant. It was, during the period of reconstruction, to her great statesmen, Hamilton, Jay, and others, that the triumph of the Federalists and the firm establishment of the Nation are largely due.

Hamilton was a statesman, but Burr was a politician and party manager, and largely by his intrigues the Federalist party was overthrown, the Democratic party and the Spoils-system enthroned, and since that day the politician has never lost his hold on the city. The predominant influence of great families came also to an end, and the picturesque colonial costumes disappeared, but on the other hand savings banks, public schools, scientific and charitable societies came into existence.

With the close of the war of 1812 began the era of foreign immigration, which, increased by the Irish famine and the political disturbances in Europe, has continued to add vast numbers to the population of the city. Commerce extended itself to the remote East, and New York entered on that commercial prosperity which has since assumed such enormous proportions. The most characteristic feature of the whole period is the rapid accumulation of the colossal individual fortunes which have placed the names of Astor and Vanderbilt among those of the half dozen richest families of the world.

The decade, from 1860 to 1870, was, perhaps, the worst in the city's history, disfigured as it was by the Draft riots during the War of the Rebellion, and by the frauds of the Tweed ring in the succeeding years. The rascals were, however, overthrown, and reputable municipal government restored. Noble public buildings have been erected, the Brooklyn bridge built, and parks and museums have added to the beauty and attractiveness of residence, till not only by its population of more than a million and a half, but by its rapid growth in every element of municipal distinction, it is placing itself abreast of the chief cities of the world.

THE SUPREME PASSIONS OF MAN; or, THE ORIGIN, CAUSES, AND TENDENCIES OF THE PASSIONS OF THE FLESH. By Paul Paquin, M.D. 16mo, pp. 150. Battle Creek, Mich.: The Little Blue Book Co.

[This book, which touches on science, religion, morality, medicine, etc., is meant to disseminate knowledge among all classes, concerning the laws of nature, under which passions arise, and by which they may be ruled. The author's attention was first directed to the subject in the course of his study of the comparative influence of varied culture media upon micro-organisms, during which he observed that he was able to alter their shape, size, color, energies, properties, in fact all their vital attributes, by varying the kind, quantity, and quality of food material. These phenomena opened up to his mind a new line of thought: man is an aggregation of differentiated cells, drawing their nutrition from the food with which the individual man charges his stomach; the kind and quantity and quality of this food, therefore, must not merely affect his general health as an individual, but can hardly fail to affect his mental powers and moral character, by its influence upon the individual organisms composing the brain, and the secretions in which the instinctive impulses—the passions, desires, appetites, etc.—originate. The work under notice is the outcome of his study of the subject.]

IT is very evident that if the cells of the tissues of the body have individual life activities, they may, like unicellular beings, be individually altered, trained, changed in fact, from their normal condition. We will see that this is, in fact, accomplished by external environment, but first and most of all, by the nourishment contributed to the formation, repair, and sustenance of the cellular structure, producing profound changes—exaltation and perversion of the natural character and attributes of the entire being.

The only object of eating, or of ingesting anything into the stomach in a normal condition, is to afford nutriment to the individual, to repair daily waste. Any other use is an abuse of the cells composing it, and

a transgression of the laws of nature. The ingestion of candy, alcoholic ingredients, tobacco, tea, etc., even the ingestion of any amount of real food above the quantity, or other than the quality required for the proper nourishment of the system, is an outrage practiced upon the little beings which so faithfully perform the work of digestion, to sustain our life in its entirety, and keep our bodies in a healthy condition. They would continue constantly and pleasantly at their task, to our great comfort, if we would only let them work naturally instead of overworking them.

Under civilization, which has progressed more rapidly than science, mankind, unaware of the tendency to debauchery and disease which it is nursing, has cultivated and acquired acute tastes, strong desires for quantities of food enormously greater than the body cells need, and for kinds of so-called food-substances perhaps never intended for human subsistence.

Get mankind once under a safe system of nutrition, based on science; a system allowing foods only of such kinds, qualities and quantities, and at such times as nature intends for him, and fully seventy-five per cent. of the prevailing diseases and crimes will disappear from the globe, because the cause shall be no more.

[The writer traces the tendency to alcoholism to the general habit of excessive and injudicious nutrition, and sees no other possible remedy than in the subjection of all the bodily appetites and inclinations by moderate nourishment, instead of the common unnatural mode of cramming exciting food into the system; temperance in all things, instead of intemperance, as is now the case.

His general conclusions are summed up in the last chapter.]

The body inherits the inclinations of the parents in a large measure. It afterwards becomes influenced in its propensities by the food substances contributing to the formation of its tissues, and the regeneration of each and all the cells during life. Passions of the flesh are mostly the outgrowth of natural appetites, and are intensified in various degrees by extravagant animal and other rich diets, and gormandizing. Special crimes result from the undue development of the passions thus engendered. The daily use of alcohol in small quantities insufficient to intoxicate in a visible manner tends directly to incite carnal desires, and intoxication, in various degrees, always blunts the brain sensibilities. The effect of so-called "moderate" daily stimulants is to induce general excitation on the one hand, with loss of sensibility of the nervous system on the other, thus allowing the animal appetites to rise to a supreme degree and run riot. Alcoholism is a passion of the flesh which, like other passions and vices, is the result of neglect of true dietary laws. But by means of a system of home training, public-school education, including proper dietetics, supported by moral influence, virtue would reign supreme, and vice and crime sink into insignificance.

[A very interesting chapter, which want of space withholds us from digesting, is that on the simple excess of wholesome food, in which the author points out that the assimilative capacity of the organs being limited, the excess instead of passing through the alimentary canal as inert waste, is subject to a putrefactive process of fermentation, in some cases generating alcohol, ptomaines, and other poisons to the general prejudice of the organism.]

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTORY HEBREW GRAMMAR.

By Edwin Cone Bissell, Professor in Hartford Theological Seminary. 8vo. pp. 134. Hartford, Conn.: The Hartford Theological Seminary. 1891.

[This Grammar differs from other primary Hebrew Grammars chiefly in two respects: compactness of form and the facilities it offers for acquiring, during the study of the grammatical principles, a choice Hebrew vocabulary. All words used in the Hebrew Bible over fifty times, the most of those used between twenty-five and fifty times, and not a few of those, of connected roots, used less than twenty-five times are here found, and they are the only Hebrew words employed in the book. There are a thousand of these words altogether. The words are arranged in the several Vocabularies under their respective root-forms. They are very generally accompanied by notes and mnemonics for the purpose of calling special attention to them and fixing them in mind. They are used in the illustrations of principles; in the various tables of inflected forms; and, all of them, in the Exercises for translation. The Exercises for translating Hebrew into English are purposely placed apart from the Vocabularies in order to encourage independence of them. About six hundred of the words are associated together in the form of synonyms; and three hundred of similar form or sound are discriminated from one another. It has been found by the use of this method that without any considerable increase of the time required to master the principles of the Grammar, the student has also made a fair beginning in the departments of Hebrew etymology and synonymy; and, still better, acquired a vocabulary sufficient to enable him to read at sight in the historical books of the Bible. There is no Index, but instead, an unusually full Table of Contents. Very judiciously, the subject of the formation of Hebrew words is not treated, since the investigations now in progress by Professor Barth, of Berlin, seem likely to make necessary an entire reconstruction of what has hitherto been thought and written on the subject.]

The Press.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC DIFFERENCES—SPEAKER CRISP AND MR. MILLS.

Speaker's Room, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1891.—*The Hon. Roger Q. Mills, City.*

MY DEAR SIR: Having been too much engaged to call on you, and being now about to enter on the work of constituting the House committees, I drop you a line to know if it would be agreeable or acceptable to you to be appointed second on the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to such assignment to be appointed Chairman on the Committee on Commerce, or Chairman on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or Chairman on some committee whose work is less laborious than Commerce or Post Offices. Would be glad to have a reply at your earliest convenience, as I desire to make up and announce the committees in a few days. With great respect, I am, sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. CRISP.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1891.—*The Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, asking me "if it would be agreeable or acceptable" to me to be appointed second on the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to such assignment to be appointed Chairman of the Committee on Commerce or Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or Chairman of some committee whose work is less laborious than Commerce or Post Offices. Having been a member of the Committee on Ways and Means for ten years and Chairman in the 50th Congress, the reasons which have in your judgment rendered my appointment as Chairman unwise would disqualify me for service in any other place on that committee, and it would not be sincere to say that it would be agreeable to accept your tender. I leave to you, without any suggestion from me, to make such other assignment as you, in the discharge of your official duty, may determine.

Yours truly,
R. Q. MILLS.

Dispatch from Washington, New York Sun (Dem.), Dec. 20.—Since the Speaker announced the appointment of the Committee on Rules on Wednesday, the prominent men of the party, those whose powerful influence defeated the nomination of Mr. Mills, have seen the shadow of a coming storm, and they plainly say now that if the Speaker does not abandon his determination to ignore the friends of Mr. Mills, and continue to surround himself with the unknown men of the House, he will precipitate a party row that will more than offset all the good results accomplished by the overthrow of the Free Trade candidate. The most powerful elements at work for Mr. Crisp during the Speakership canvass were controlled by such men as Senators Gorman, Brice, and Cockrell. These men and those who joined forces with them now find that Speaker Crisp is inclined to seek his own counsel, which bids him ignore the Mills men in the House, and reward only those who were his supporters, regardless of their ability or standing in the party. These men threw their influence for Crisp in the belief that he was the best man in the House to give the party a fair, conservative administration, one that would know no sections and no factions, and that would put the party in united and harmonious condition for next year's battle. They are grievously disappointed to learn that Mr. Crisp is doing his utmost to create two wings in the Democratic party in the House, and they, therefore, begin to fear that a grave mistake was made in his selection.

New York World (Dem.), Dec. 21.—Mr. Mills represents one view of party policy in the matter of how best to deal with the questions at present in issue. Mr. Crisp represents a different view as to methods, though both of them and all the party are agreed as to the objects to be sought. The choice of Mr. Crisp instead of Mr. Mills for Speaker was in a sense a decision of the majority in favor of the methods represented by Mr. Crisp. The Chairman of the Ways and Means is charged with the duty of applying these methods, and it is not unnatural and surely not necessarily an affront to Mr. Mills that the Speaker has confided that work to a member of long service who shares the view of the majority, offering Mr. Mills second place upon that Committee and the chairmanship of committees next in importance. It is clearly Mr. Mills's duty as a

Democrat, whom nearly half the Democrats have supported for Speaker, to accept the decision against him in good humor and to lend his might of ability and experience to the vitally important work to be done.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Dec. 21.—The letter of Mr. Mills to the Speaker of the House is dignified, manly, and direct. Under the circumstances, the proposal of the Speaker was a species of affront which a man of less spirit than Mr. Mills might have justly resented. It was at the same time a mistake which Democrats everywhere will regret. Mr. Crisp may be assured that the appointment of his late competitor to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee is required alike by good party policy and the equities of the case. His abilities are undeniable. His claim is commanding. We still hope that the Speaker will see the matter as it truly is, for he is the official head of the party, and must have the party support, which will depend largely on this particular issue. In the event that he should not, we fear the consequences, particularly if the connection of the name of Mr. Springer with this important post should have any foundation to it. For Mr. Springer, as a Democrat, as a man, we entertain very great respect and all possible good will, but his selection would be little short of a blunder which might bring upon both very serious discredit. As we have elsewhere observed, it is our purpose to give the new Speaker the frankest confidence and the most loyal support. We want to see his administration brilliant and successful. It is because of this that we venture to make these suggestions and to sound this note of warning. In this matter more than any other it is to be decided whether Mr. Crisp is a large or small man.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Dec. 21.—No member of the House who has seriously considered the situation as created by Mr. Mills can regret that Mr. Crisp was successful in the contest for Speaker, and none can reasonably insist that Mr. Mills should be placed in any position where he might be able to embarrass the action of the House. He has demonstrated beyond all possible dispute that he is unfitted for leadership, that his personal aims and disappointments are paramount to either party harmony or public policy, and he should be assigned where he would be least likely to harm himself or to hinder the action of his party majority. It is a most pitiable spectacle for the country to see a man of Mr. Mills's ability and legislative experience pouting like a spanked schoolboy when he lost the Speakership in a manly contest; refusing to move to make the nomination unanimous, as common decency required; refusing to serve on the first committee to which the leader of the House is always assigned, and even choosing his seat far in the rear where he could not hope to exhibit leadership if he desired to do so; but Mr. Mills has made just such a record of churlishness and the country must accept him as he has so ostentatiously portrayed himself.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Dec. 21.—Length of service does not always qualify a member to preside over a committee and present its conclusions in the House. Following mere routine leads sometimes to disastrous blunders. It is well now and then to have "new blood" at the head of affairs. This everyone will admit. Yet, while admitting it fully, it does not follow that Mr. Mills was the man to make an example of. His touch with Democratic sentiment on the leading issues of the day was amply demonstrated during the last campaign. In the West, no less than in New England, his views were accepted as those of his party. It remains, therefore, for the Speaker to demonstrate by his action that as respects his party's policy he "will take no step backward." Progress is progress. It is well sometimes to rend the restraints of precedent. Mr. Crisp will, however, have to bear his immediate predecessor's fate in mind, and be careful not, like him, to rend at the same time both precedent

and party. A divided Democracy can hardly carry the country in 1892.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), Dec. 17.—Mr. Mills can have the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee if he wants it. The place will be tendered him if he shows any disposition to stand by the Speaker's administration, and render active service in carrying out the Democratic policy. But if Mr. Mills is going to sulk in his tent and remain inactive, it goes without saying that he is not the man for such an important Chairmanship. Speaker Crisp may be relied upon to keep the interests of the country and the Democracy in view in the organization of the House committees.

Nashville American (Dem.), Dec. 19.—Mr. Crisp and Mr. Springer are not the Democratic party, and Dana and Ben Butler are not even small parts of it. If an effort is made to send the tariff issue to the rear it must be met with a determined effort on the part of those Democrats who understand and respect the command of the people to push it to the front. Mr. Crisp can assign to Mr. Mills an obscure place on committees, but he cannot obscure him nor the policy for which he has so ably and aggressively fought. The combination of Protectionists, railroads, Tammany Hall, and Sub-Treasury demagogues has won the first battle; but genuine tariff reformers owe the people a duty to keep up the fight. They can make themselves heard and felt in the House, and the House will hear from the country.

New York Times (Ind.), Dec. 21.—The election of Mr. Crisp was calculated to shake the confidence of the country in the practical capacity and good faith of the party. His foolish and really outrageous course toward Mr. Mills only emphasizes the impression thus made. If Mr. Crisp goes on and puts the management of the majority in the hands of inexperienced or unfit men like Catchings and Springer, and there is a more or less open division in the party in the House, of course the suspicion and distrust of the country will be still further strengthened. The ineptitude of Mr. Crisp and the treachery of some of his chief backers may so demoralize and confuse the party that it will be incapable of presenting to the country next year a record, a policy, and a candidate that will give the party the success that was clearly within its grasp. That would be a misfortune, because it would delay a great economic reform imperatively demanded by the highest and widest interests of the American people. But we are convinced that it would be a delay only. Those interests are too vast and too permanent, and they are every day becoming understood too clearly, to permit the friends of the reform to fear or its enemies to hope that it can now be prevented. It will come. The question for the Democratic leaders to decide is how much they will advance or hinder it, and whether they will seize the legitimate reward of the former or incur the inevitable disgrace of the latter.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Dec. 21.—It is very clear now that Crisp traded off the place to Springer in the caucus. Naturally this snubbing of Mills will stir up among his friends bitter antagonism to the Speaker and his faction in the House, and divided councils threaten at present to pursue the majority with disastrous effect. The situation is all that the Republicans could wish.

Washington Post (Ind.), Dec. 21.—On the morning of the announcement of Mr. Crisp's election as Speaker the New York Sun, in the exuberance of its satisfaction, called upon the elements that had been antagonized during the contention to "flap together." It might have given the same salutary advice had the race been won by Mills instead of Crisp; then, again, it might not. In any event it is exceedingly sagacious counsel, and never was it more applicable than to the present situation. If the Democratic party, whose political prognosticators easily foot up a majority in the new Electoral College, depart from the path of wisdom and sacrifice their opportunity to the

spirit of faction, it will be the most stupendous instance of suicide in the entire chapter of its past blunders. Nothing can save it but a policy of broad and generous compromise, from which the rancor of defeat, the glorification of success, the jealousies of leadership, and the greed for chairmanships shall be religiously eliminated. Otherwise the County Democracy of New York and their sympathizers everywhere may work up a nucleus exceeding in magnitude their most sanguine expectations.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Dec. 21.—This is not a mere quarrel between individuals; if it were the Democratic party could regard it with indifference. It is at bottom a battle between opposing lines of policy. Mr. Crisp and his friends believe that the tariff issue cannot be pressed with advantage, or even with safety, at this session of Congress. Mr. Springer agrees with them so far that he is opposed to the preparation of any general tariff bill. But Mr. Mills and his friends believe that it is ruinous and treacherous to the party to push into the background the one issue upon which Mr. Cleveland made his fight three years ago, and which, they say, secured their victories last year. The Mills wing counts upon the tariff issue to insure the reflection of many members in northern districts, and realizes that the silver question would only do them harm. But the Crisp wing needs the silver question to save many Southern members from overthrow by the Farmers' Alliance, and holds that the tariff question would involve defeat. On both sides it is a fight for life and death, politically, and the Cleveland-Mills wing has at present the worst of it. The Republicans are ready to meet either issue, or both issues. They are persuaded that the tariff question will insure them success in the manufacturing States and at the West, where the removal of the duties on sugar and the increased duties on wool and other farm products are appreciated. They want nothing better than a straight contest on the silver question in New York and New England, and feel satisfied that in Southern States the Democrats can only hold their own on that question, while losing at the East. Had Mr. Mills been elected Speaker, the tariff question would have been made the only issue in the coming campaign, and the money question would have been sent to the rear. For Republicans it was much better that the Democratic party preferred to put its worst end foremost; and after some months have been wasted in the discussion of fragmentary tariff bills, it will be in order for the Democrats to explain why they have not yet made any attempt to repeal the McKinley tariff, which they profess to consider so oppressive and odious. The fact is that the measure is already much too strong to be assailed with success, and it is growing more popular every day.

New York Recorder (Rep.), Dec. 22.—The English-born Speaker has shown himself to be short of the standard of manners of the Southern public men among whom he figures. He has proceeded in the style of Tammany, not in that of "Southern gentlemen." The Anglo-Tammany Speaker having carried out the part assigned to him, we now hear the familiar refrain that his friends and more especially Governor Hill think that Crisp has been just a trifle rash and really should have been a little more careful and politic in dealing with the representative of Clevelandism, for whom personally they profess much esteem. No doubt Hill laughs again as his emissary goes straight on with the execution of the plans of his cabal, taking the warm private applause of his coadjutors in full satisfaction for their mild public censure. Crisp is Speaker now. Hill and Tammany put him in the chair. He has his prize and he can afford to stand a little gentle criticism while he does the work of his masters. The bargains of the bartering caucus will be carried out. The preparations of the spoilsmen to seize the National Democratic Convention will go forward steadily.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Dec. 21.—The offensive and patronizing tone assumed by

Speaker Crisp in his letter to Congressman Mills will remove the last hope of conciliation between the two Democratic factions which these men represent. If Mr. Mills had been given the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means there would probably have been a truce patched up to hold the party together through the coming Presidential campaign. That hope now seems to have vanished, the only ground on which the two factions could have worked together having been cut away by Mr. Crisp's almost unprecedented action. A bitter and unrelenting fight for the control of the party seems to be inevitable. The Democratic party has evidently arrived at the parting of the ways. A reconciliation of the factions ranged under the leadership of Crisp and Mills does not seem possible. If a broad and deep division in its ranks does not occur before Congress adjourns present expectations will be falsified.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Dec. 19.—So far as the Republican party and the cause of Protection are concerned the choice of Congressman Springer for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means in this Democratic House, which now seems likely, gives no occasion for apprehension. "Bounding Bill" Springer has little more balance and much less ability than Mills, and the probability that he will be given such a responsible position is of itself a most striking illustration of the paucity of good leaders in the Democratic House and the general weakness of the party.

THE ALLIANCE ORGAN ON MR. CRISP'S ELECTION.

National Economist (Farmers' Alliance, Washington), Dec. 12.—The greatest victory yet won by the Alliance was in the defeat of the Mills forces in the Speakership contest. That the victory is due to the Alliance vote is shown by the fact that seventeen Alliance votes were cast for Crisp from start to finish, and without these votes behind Crisp, Mills could at any time during the contest have enjoyed a boom that would have resulted in his election. Why is the election of Crisp an Alliance victory, is a question every Alliance man should be prepared to answer, because it will be denied by all politicians, Republican, Democratic, and People's party. The reasons become plain as the issue in the contest is understood. The issue was plain and well-defined. Mills stood as the champion of the anti-free silver Democrats, who took that position either from choice or for the purpose of averting opposition to Cleveland. Crisp stood as the champion of those Democrats who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and recognize the fact that the money question must be an issue in 1892.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTEES.

SECRETARY ELKINS, AND THE NEW JUDGES.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Dec. 18.—The appointment of Mr. Elkins as Secretary of War is one which will greatly strengthen the Administration. He not only has wide influence as a party leader of unrivaled authority, but he has also the practical qualities and force of character which are required for conducting one of the great departments of the Administration. Mr. Elkins is one of the few men in public life who have a thorough knowledge of the country as a whole. Born in Ohio, actively engaged in mining and stock interests in the Far West, having important business connections in the East and being identified with the development of the resources of the New South, he has a comprehensive acquaintance with the practical requirements of every section of the Union. He will be in the largest sense a representative of the Nation rather than of any State or section. His judgment on all public questions considered by the Cabinet will be sagacious and free from sectional narrowness. His executive ability is of the highest quality, so that in the War Department he will be a worthy successor to Secretary Proctor, who has left behind him a remarkable reputation for effi-

ciency and mastery of details. As a staunch supporter of President Harrison in the last canvass and an intimate personal friend of the Secretary of State, he will be a most useful member of a harmonious Cabinet, and will strengthen in every way public confidence in the Administration. The President's appointments for six of the new judicial circuits are to be commended as satisfactory in every respect. By selecting two eminent Democrats, Mr. Putnam, of Maine, and Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, when he was at liberty to appoint six instead of four Republicans, he has given a practical demonstration of non-partisanship which will be heartily applauded by all impartial minds in the country.

Dec. 19.—Looking back upon President Harrison's appointments as a whole, the candid critic will find much to commend. He has not in every case escaped mistake, and when it is considered that he was obliged to choose many thousand men without any personal knowledge of them and solely upon the recommendation of others, it must be admitted that wholly faultless selections in all cases were not to be expected. But it appears to be the judgment of the people that the President's selections have been unusually and remarkably good, and that they have resulted in a public service as faithful, as efficient, and as honorable as the country has seen under any previous Administration. Indeed, in some departments the service is conspicuously better managed and better conducted than it ever has been before, as even the most prejudiced opponents of the President are ready to admit.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), Dec. 18.—The only charge brought against him [Elkins] by the Mugwump opponents of the Administration is that he has acted as attorney for persons who had important litigation with the Federal Government. This is a charge that no professional man will consider for a moment. Every lawyer of distinction is open to it. No word of reproach is brought against Mr. Elkins's public or private life. He has been for many years conspicuously before the public, and by his unflagging energy raised himself to a position of distinction in the political world and of mark in business circles. A university graduate, a man of mental breadth and depth, original in his ideas, rooted in his convictions, earnest in his purposes and always faithful to his friends, Mr. Elkins has constantly been the recipient of unsought honors. He will be a positive force in the President's Cabinet, and we predict that his administration of affairs will speedily command the admiration alike of political friends and foes.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Dec. 18.—The only one of the six appointments that is likely to be criticised is that of Judge Woods, United States District Judge for the District of Indiana, who will doubtless be bitterly attacked because of his decision in the Dudley case. But those who did him the justice to read his decision and his defense of it, know that he was indorsed by leading men all over the country, some of them prominent Democratic lawyers, and that the hue and cry in his case was groundless. Judge Woods is a close friend of President Harrison and this, like some of the President's previous appointments, will, in all likelihood, fully justify itself in time.

Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.), Dec. 17.—The appointment of Colonel Elkins to the War Portfolio is an excellent one, and the fact that he is a friend of the Secretary of State indicates no more than that the President, like a sensible man, wants harmony in his Cabinet, and, therefore, has appointed a War Secretary who will be agreeable to his brother Ministers. On the Presidential chances of Harrison and Blaine the matter has no bearing whatever.

Topeka Capital (Rep.), Dec. 18.—The appointment of Mr. Blaine's particular friend as Secretary of War, when considered in addition to those other high honors awarded to the special friends of Mr. Blaine, may mean that from the first an understanding has existed between the President and the Secretary of State

that General Harrison will retire at the end of his term in favor of Mr. Blaine; or it may mean that Mr. Blaine will throw all his strength and the influence of his friends to the President for his renomination. However these things may be, it is clear that some understanding exists, and that President Harrison and Mr. Blaine will certainly not both be candidates for the nomination before the next Convention.

New York World (Dem.), Dec. 19.—This man Elkins is in no possible sense a statesman. He is not even a politician in the broader meaning of the term. He is a wire-puller and a schemer in politics and a speculator in business who carefully links business with politics and never omits to give chief consideration to the "main chance." He has no other fitness to be the constitutional adviser of the President than such as some dicker of corporate favors for National delegates or Electoral votes may chance to give him. That such a man may worm his way into high office ought not to be surprising, perhaps, in view of the almost open purchase of Cabinet place by Wanamaker and of the increase of mere money-bags in the Senate, but it none the less marks a melancholy decadence of the standards of public service and of public virtue.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), Dec. 17.—The nomination of William A. Woods to the Circuit Judgeship is the most indecent act ever performed by a President of the United States. It places an indelible brand of infamy upon the Administration of Benjamin Harrison. It is a far more scandalous and brazen abuse of the official patronage than was the appointment of John Wanamaker to be Postmaster-General. Wanamaker, being a private citizen, raised several hundred thousand dollars for the corruption fund used by Quay, Dudley, and Clarkson in the Harrison campaign of 1888. For this immoral service Benjamin Harrison rewarded him with a Cabinet office. This was bad enough, in all conscience, and it is no wonder that the moral sense of the country was shocked. But this man, William A. Woods, whom the President promotes in the Federal judiciary, has committed offenses compared with which that of Wanamaker was venial. He has prostituted the judicial office to the basest and vilest partisanship, not once, nor twice, but repeatedly. He has violated the proprieties of the bench, outraged its honorable traditions, and perverted it from its legitimate office into an instrumentality of partisan knavery. He has, at the bidding and in the interest of the man who now rewards him, deliberately reversed his own solemn judicial rulings in order to save from the penitentiary a notorious rascal [Dudley], whose crimes made this same man President. He has sat in the high seat of justice and wantonly turned loose to prey upon the ballot-box and debauch the electorate of Indiana, dozens of the most scurvy rascals that ever conspired against the sacred rights of the people. In committing this monstrous abuse of authority—in thus violating his oath as a Judge, and sacrificing his manhood and his honor, William A. Woods has found himself compelled, as in the Dudley case, to stultify himself, to eat his own words, to reverse his own rulings.

New York Times (Ind.), Dec. 17.—In making appointments of Judges, President Harrison has been almost invariably discreet and fortunate. The list of nominations for the new Circuit Courts of Appeals which he sent to the Senate yesterday is entirely excellent and will increase the reputation he had already made in this department of his official duty. Probably the only criticism affecting the character of any of the nominees that it would occur to any one to make would spring from a remembrance of the action of Judge Woods, of Indiana, in apparently going out of his way to save the notorious "Blacks-of-five" Dudley from the consequences of indictment in Indiana. It was suspected, but never proved, that this was done by request, so to speak. As a

learned and able Judge his reputation in Indiana is high.

Dec. 18.—It will be assumed by the impetuous and unobserving that the appointment of Mr. Elkins is due to the influence of Mr. Blaine. But "what is the matter" with the influence of "Dick" Kerens? He is the President's near and trusted friend. He sat down with the family of the President to their first Thanksgiving dinner in the White House, and was the only guest; and Kerens knows as well as anybody that there are "good things" in the War Department. We are of the opinion that there is more Kerens than Blaine in the appointment, though there is a perceptible quantity of Harrison in the mixture, as the President is not unmindful that West Virginia is a doubtful State. What an opportunity this appointment gives the Democratic House of Representatives for an investigation into Blaine's advice to Secretary Foster to turn Elkins loose on the Alaskan seals! It is not often that three Cabinet officers can be caught in one drag-net, nor is there probably any uglier scandal open to Democratic inquisitors than this one.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Dec. 17.—President Harrison has once more earned the hearty commendation of the Nation by the excellence of his judicial appointments. No President in recent times has been called upon to name so many Judges in an equal period, and no President has maintained a higher level in his selections. The last Congress required him to man a new Court of Appellate Judges, and the nominations for six of the places which he sent to the Senate yesterday fully sustain the reputation which he had previously established for the exercise of uncommon discrimination.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Dec. 19.—If Mr. Blaine wishes to have the nomination he can unquestionably obtain it, with Mr. Elkins in or with Mr. Elkins out of the Cabinet, while it is hardly likely that he will look upon the selection of his warm political friend for a place of this kind as a reason why he should gracefully retire from the contest, assuming he has made up his mind to allow his name to be presented at the National Convention. The appointment, it seems to us, has less mystery about it than common rumor wishes to attribute to it. It may seem to indicate undue sentimentality, but the regret we have is that a Republican Administration should thus honor a man whose success in life represents one of the most dangerous features in our social and political systems. The race for wealth, to be gained no matter how, is sufficiently keen without encouraging the runners by honoring in an undue manner those who have been successful competitors.

Chicago News (Ind.), Dec. 18.—It is unfortunate that in the list of President Harrison's nominees for the Appellate bench there should appear one name which invites criticism—that of William A. Woods, of Indiana. The President's motive in elevating Judge Woods to the Appellate bench may have been praiseworthy; but, whatever it was, the appointment is a mistake and it may yet cause him no little trouble.

Providence Journal (Ind.), Dec. 21.—If, as everybody admits, it is so commendable to disregard party politics in nominating Judges, why would it not be at least equally commendable to disregard partisanship also in other Executive appointments? If it is a good thing to have a third of the Judiciary allied with the party opposed to the Administration, why would it not be entirely safe and equally commendable to give a third or a half of the postmasterships and minor civil offices of the Government to political opponents also? In point of fact it would be more sensible on the whole, since Democratic Judges might, in certain conceivable contingencies, overturn legislative measures that a Republican President and his party would ardently desire to see maintained, but a postmaster or a customs collector could not possibly, in attending to

duty, affect the Administration's political views. The train of thought naturally suggested by these recent appointments is one well worth following out. All our people seem to recognize a good thing when they see it, but some of them are very slow in finding out that non-partisanship in appointments is one of those good things of which we could have much more without injury.

NEW MEN TO THE FRONT.

Boston Globe (Dem.), Dec. 22.—A New York candidate with the united backing of his own State not being obtainable, where shall the nominee be found? The West has no candidate to tender whose chances of carrying the needed Electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, are at all good. But Massachusetts has. In the person of her gifted and everywhere popular young Governor, she offers a candidate on whom every wing of the party, South, West, and East, can be surely united with winning enthusiasm. Mr. Cleveland has had no more loyal or effective supporter, yet Mr. Hill and his friends could without feeling their *amour propre* at all offended, heartily support him. New York's Democracy could be rallied to the last man for William Eustis Russell, and more than half of New England's Electoral votes, including those of Massachusetts, would be certainly transferred for the first time to the Democratic column. New York and the necessary Eastern States, where the battleground really is, would be safe beyond peradventure for Governor Russell. We have asked again and again for the name of any other Democrat, East, West, or South, of whom this can be as confidently said, and no one has named him yet. He cannot be named, for he is not living. The more the situation in New York develops and the more the almost inevitable sequel of nominating any New Yorker on whom all Democratic New Yorkers are not willingly and heartily agreed is contemplated—for the sequel of such a perilous procedure can hardly fail to be National defeat,—the more are we constrained to the conclusion that in pressing the wisdom and expediency of Governor Russell's nomination we are performing a most important and valuable service to the National Democracy.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Dec. 17.—John M. Palmer was not long in Washington before the discovery was made by many Eastern observers that he is a Presidential possibility of very pronounced proportions. He is a man who needs to be seen and heard to be appreciated. He does not shrink on acquaintance. He wears well. He grows upon the people. Smart politicians looking for a candidate to win with will not fail to appreciate that sort of a man. The *Herald* has on several occasions pointed out the fitness and availability of General Palmer, and, without antagonizing others, has expressed the opinion that under certain circumstances he would be an ideal candidate. Now that he has passed into National view no one knowing him will be surprised at the increasing demand for his nomination in 1892.

OUR RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH GERMANY.—Publicity has been given to the official correspondence giving the details of the new reciprocity agreement concluded with Germany. The tariff concessions granted by Germany to Austria-Hungary likewise accrue to the benefit of the United States. There are substantial reductions on the cereals. On wheat and rye the reduction amounts to 30 per cent., and on oats to 37½ per cent. There is a reduction of 25 per cent. on pulse and of 11 per cent. on barley, of 20 per cent. on maize, and of 10 per cent. on malt. Bed feathers are made free. There are reductions on prepared lumber and timber of from 16¼ per cent. to 25 per cent. The rate on hogs is reduced 30 per cent., and that on butter is reduced 15 per cent., as is also the rate on slaughtered pork, fresh and dressed. The duty on mill products of grain and pulse is reduced a little over 30 per cent., and there are also reductions on

game, horses, and oxen. The importance of the treaty to the United States lies, of course, in the reductions made in the duties on cereals and provisions, taken in connection with the abolition of the prohibition of our pork exports. The treaty in effect opens to the United States a market for its cereals that hitherto has been largely occupied by Russia, which has exported to Germany more than all the other countries combined.—*Bradstreet's (New York)*, Dec. 19.

THE GERRYMANDER QUESTION.—All honest citizens will agree with the President's indignant condemnation of gerrymandering. Unhappily, neither party can throw stones at the other for this practice, but honest men of both parties ought to unite in some method to prevent it in the future. We can conceive of no better scheme for this purpose than the President's suggestion—the appointment of an unpartisan commission by the Supreme Court for the purpose of devising such a method and recommending it to Congress, and through Congress to the people of the United States. We are by no means sure that the election of the Electoral College by districts, according to the Michigan plan, would not be better than their election by States. If gerrymandering can be prevented, such a method of election would give a truer representation of the popular judgment, and therefore better effect to the popular will. Since the President refers to the Lodge Elections Bill, the failure of which he regrets, we may add that, in our judgment, any measure which should take the supervision of Federal elections away from the State and give it to the Federal Government would create more evils than it would cure.—*Christian Union (New York)*, Dec. 19.

FOREIGN.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.

London Spectator, Dec. 12.—When Wordsworth had remarked that he walked three times around the house before breakfast, and that Achilles dragged Hector three times round the walls of Troy, he added, with his usual caution and sincerity: "That isn't a joke, but something might be made of it." In the same way the anti-Protectionist press of Germany, Austria, and Italy seem inclined to declare that, though the system of commercial treaties which has been negotiated between the central Powers is not Free Trade, something may be made of it. And though we are not inclined to be quite as hopeful about the new departure as the Continental Free Traders, we are willing to admit that something has been gained, and that the present attitude taken up by the Triple Alliance and its satellites is a great deal better than the bullet-head Protectionism of France and the United States. When countries get accustomed to trading more or less freely with one or two of their neighbors, they are apt to wonder whether it would after all be so disastrous to extend the process a little further, and let in the rest of mankind. This frame of mind is the stuff from which Free Traders are made. It may seem at first sight strange that the able statesmen who negotiated the various treaties between Austria and Germany, Germany and Italy, and Austria and Italy, and those between these States and the smaller Powers concerned, did not, when they had got so far on the Free Trade road, go a little further, and agree upon tariffs which should be revenue tariffs only. Those, however, who are inclined to argue thus, ignore the political character of the new treaties. Political, not economic considerations played the chief part in the arrangements. In truth, what the Central Powers desired to do was to cement their own alliance by material ties, and to hold out inducements to smaller States to join their combination. It was as if a ring of big business men who wanted to keep the control of a city in their hands were to agree that they

would give a preference to each other's goods, and that if certain of the smaller traders wanted to come into the combination they might, the big men being fully aware that if the small men took the business advantage they would never think of acting except in a friendly way in town politics. Unquestionably the main idea of the treaties is to cement the Triple Alliance, and to hold out trade advantages which may induce the smaller Powers, notably Spain, Switzerland, Servia, Holland, Roumania, and Bulgaria, to fall into line with Germany, Austria, and Italy. If these little Powers once eat the salt of preferential treatment, they may be relied upon to stand by the Triple Alliance; for nations, like individuals, seldom take a benefit without feeling that they must do something for it—there is not one man in a hundred who could take £10,000 as a free gift from a friend and retain his entire independence. The new treaties mean, then, for France not merely economic isolation, but a political isolation still more complete than that which has existed up till now. The Continental Powers have ranged themselves in a circle round her, as a pack of apes range themselves round a dog or other animal which they desire to destroy or overawe. It is true that outside the circle stands Russia, and that her hearty alliance may make up for what France has lost elsewhere, and may redress the balance; but who knows whether Russia really means to stand by France, or is only using her as a set-off against Germany? But be that as it may, we cannot feel that the conclusion of the new treaties and the prospect of a series of fresh adhesions to the Triple Alliance—that is what joining the Zollverein will really mean for the smaller Powers—bode good to the peace of Europe. The more completely Europe crystallizes into two distinct parties, the greater the danger. While the European alliances remained in a state of flux, there was a certain amount of pliability in the situation, and adjustments and compensations were possible which distracted the minds of the nations. When once, however, sides are definitely taken by the hitherto doubtful factors, there is nothing left to do but to fight,—at least, that, we fear, will be the feeling of the peoples made desperate by the pressure of army expenses and the conscription. Suppose the Zollverein Powers were to discuss the question of lightening the burden of taxation, and were to consider the possibility of disarmament. At once they would be confronted with the question of how to induce France to disarm. But to ask such a question might lead to an imperative invitation to disarm, and to enter the Zollverein; and that would, of course, mean war. No; the negotiation of the treaties is not a guarantee for peace, unless we are to assume that the patience both of France and of the Powers that are mounting guard over her is inexhaustible. Possibly it may be much greater than we suppose, and no doubt the dread of the untested conditions under which the next war will be fought is very great; but we can hardly expect that this will indefinitely prevent the nations from seeking deliverance from their present burdens—they dread operations, but do not fear them so much as wasting tumors.

New York Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18.—The German Reichstag is a-galloping. It makes haste to give fulfillment to the Chancellor's laudable resolution to complete before the holidays the work of adopting the commercial treaties, so far as Germany is concerned. For all practical purposes the treaties may be regarded as perfected, and if it is possible to be certain of anything we may feel sure that nothing stands in the way of their coming into operation on the 1st of February, 1892. There can be no doubt that before that date, which will be a decisive turning-point for politico-commercial conditions in all European countries, the commercial treaties will be so generally agreed to as to unite in a Zollverein substantially all the nations of Europe, excepting France and Russia, which adhere persis-

tently to the independent tariff policy, and Free Trade Great Britain. Even France, where reaction against excessive Protective duties is the order of the day, will find it necessary to give a much more liberal application to her minimum tariff than her Chauvinists originally had in view. Clearly, Europe is entering upon a politico-commercial era—an era destined to endure for twelve years, barring, of course, the chances of war—which will contrast sharply with the era that it succeeds—in which severe independent tariffs and vague "most favored nation" clauses will be abandoned, and which will be based on well-conceived reciprocal concessions. In principle the new system will be an approach to Free Trade. Whether it will be so practically will be determined when it is seen how far the consumers are disposed to endure the burdens that remain. One thing is certain, that the people acquire economic wisdom only through hurtful experience.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Saturday Review (London), Dec. 5.—Whether the rebels are really formidable or not, whether their leader is a Lama or the chief of an armed band whose domestic peace has been ruined by the abduction of his wife, whether both the Lama and the chief are in the field jointly or severally, or neither of them (we decline to commit ourselves to any decisive opinion on any of these points), the danger is quite sufficiently serious for the Chinese Government. The supposition that the whole thing is deliberately exaggerated by the Chinese rulers, in order to provide themselves with an excuse of weakness if they are seriously called upon by the Treaty Powers to protect the Christians, is hardly admissible. It is difficult to understand the workings of the Oriental mind; but this game would surely be too fatal to commend itself even to the most stupid conceivable Tsung-li-Yamen. In the midst of all this uncertainty, one thing at least appears undeniable, namely, that the time has come when the Treaty Powers must make a resolute endeavor to discover what really is happening, and must make their resolution clear to the Chinese Government. Of two things, one would appear to be certain. Either there is a recrudescence of hatred of foreigners in China which the Government cannot control, or that Government is playing a very discreditable double game. It is fomenting anti-foreign riots underhand, with the intention of frightening foreigners into keeping their distance. In either case the Treaty Powers have good ground for giving an intelligible warning, if not for action. The difficulty seems to be to get the Treaty Powers to act together. In France there are signs—rather suspicious, considering recent alliances—of an inclination to take the worst for granted, and to act with vigor. Germany, again, is manifestly reluctant to endanger the bones of a Pomeranian marine. United action seems difficult. We should much prefer it; but, if it cannot be obtained, we, who have more interest in China than all the rest put together, can at least act for ourselves, with a due regard, of course, for the real difficulties of the Chinese Government.

FRANCE AND BULGARIA.

New York Evening Post, Dec. 18.—The French appear to be attempting a little cheap bullying on the Bulgarians. The Bulgarian Government has expelled a French newspaper correspondent, who has, according to them, persistently abused and misrepresented them. It may seem to us a foolish thing to do, but it probably would not seem so if we stood in Bulgarian shoes. What the Bulgarians see in the assaults of the French press on them is an attempt to cement the Franco-Russian alliance by depreciating the Bulgarian capacity for self-government, and thus justifying Russian dissatisfaction with the new State and preparing for the Czar's possible interference. The Balkan peninsula, with its new States, is just now the powder magazine of Europe. If war

should be determined on by Russia or France, or both combined, Bulgaria, or Servia, or Roumania, or Macedonia would undoubtedly have to furnish the materials. But that France single-handed will attempt anything more serious against Bulgaria than an expression of displeasure through the withdrawal of her Consuls is very unlikely. In fact, she has no convenient way of getting at Bulgaria. She could not reach the Danube without passing through the Dardanelles, and permission for her ships to do this Turkey dares not give. Then, too, the Danube is only accessible to gunboats, and Bulgaria can on the land side only be assailed by Turkey, Servia, or Roumania. So the steam on both sides will probably be blown off in "notes." But the incident will increase the uneasiness of the alarmists.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

Le Petit Journal (Paris), Nov. 25.—The figures of the recent Census, showing that last year there were 39,000 more deaths than births in France, have caused a great deal of comment. Much of that comment, however, has been made by those who suppose that this excess of deaths over births is a new thing in our history, and affords a serious indication of decadence. The rejoicings of France's enemies and the sympathetic expressions of her friends are premature. Four times in this century there has been a similar state of things; and on three occasions matters have been worse. In 1854 the deaths exceeded the births by 69,000; in 1855, by 35,000. The causes were the Crimean War, cholera, and a bad harvest. In 1870, in consequence of the Franco-German War, there were 103,000 more deaths than births. In 1871, the excess was frightful, rising to 414,000. Notwithstanding these results, so alarming at the times, and despite exhausting wars and other depopulating influences, the population of France has never ceased to advance. At the beginning of the Revolution, just a hundred years ago, France had 26,000,000 inhabitants. To-day, after losing an important part of her territory, she has 38,000,000. Of course it must not be forgotten that in this period we have acquired Nice and Savoy. We do not increase as rapidly as our neighbors; still there is an increase. The part we have to perform is not to indulge exaggerated fears, but to make the rate of growth larger by improving in every practical way the moral and material condition of the French people.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE LOTTERY FIGHT.

Brooklyn Eagle, Dec. 19.—The final struggle in Louisiana between the supporters and opponents of the great lottery monopoly, which has for more than twenty years disgraced that Commonwealth, is formally in vigorous progress. There is every prospect that the contest will add a new and instructive chapter to the history of the "solid South." Apart from the moral aspects of the chief question at issue the campaign is destined to reflect many interesting sidelights on the condition, temper, and tendencies of both races in the contested Commonwealth. Until April next, when the election takes place, every parish will resound with the echoes of a conflict more determined than any since a political revolution was effected by the uprising against carpetbag rule at the close of the Reconstruction period. The hostile factions of organized Democracy, who are the principal parties to the contest, are resolute in their purposes to the verge of desperation. All possibility of compromise vanishes with the adjournment of the conventions. Thousands of Louisiana citizens are conscientiously opposed to the lottery. But apprehensions of restored negro domination would be far more alarming to the white voters than prolongation or renewal of the

lottery company's charter. If the pro-lottery campaigners can convince the opponents of negro suffrage that the blacks are to rule once more, as the fruit of an anti-lottery victory, the canvass can only end in a triumph for the lottery. Herein is the chief danger to the opponents of the lottery. Unless public sentiment in the commonwealth is hopelessly debauched a direct issue on the lottery ought to compass its defeat. To the extent that irrelevant considerations are imported into the dispute the pro-lottery party will be strengthened.

PARTISAN ISSUES.

New York Tribune, Dec. 21.—The [Louisiana] Republicans are advised to run no ticket, and to join the fraudulent Governor Nichols in overthrowing the other Democratic faction. This they are asked to do because the lottery is a great public evil, debasing to the State and to the National party which it constantly aids, and deserving only reprobation and defeat. True, the lottery is an evil and a shame. But so is Governor Nichols. So is the Democratic party which he has fraudulently made master of Louisiana. What business have Republicans to save either from defeat, disgrace, or destruction? It would seem to be a sensible thing for Republicans to put up a regular ticket, to pledge themselves and all their candidates for the Legislature against the lottery, and to call on all honest citizens of the State to support their party, which ought, with a fair vote, to have a majority. If the Governor will not give them a fair vote and a fair count under these circumstances, the Republicans will at least have preserved their self-respect and their party organization.

New Orleans Times-Democrat (Lottery Organ), Dec. 18.—It is a notorious fact that Anti leaders all over Louisiana have openly avowed their preference that the State should be turned over to the Republican party rather than that the Revenue Amendment should be adopted. Democrats of Louisiana, and of the country, how do you like the proposition? Are the white people of this State prepared to be plunged into all the horrors of the Reconstruction era and into the chaos of negro rule? Is the insatiate greed for office of a few men to be permitted to overthrow the time-honored party which redeemed us from the thralldom of Radical rule, and which has lifted Louisiana from the dust and despair into which she was cast by alien rule and negro domination? No! ten thousand times no! The white Democrats of Louisiana have never flinched in the past from any and every test of their manhood and their patriotism. They have endured more for their opinions' sake and achieved greater victories than any other men on the face of the earth, and they will not now cringe at the bidding of a few disappointed politicians and office-seekers who have aligned themselves with a secret organization—the Farmers' Alliance—and who, it is charged, are conspiring with the Republicans in this State and at Washington to deliver to them the eight Electoral votes of Louisiana.

A LABOR ORGAN'S DEDUCTIONS FROM THE SAGE AFFAIR.

Journal of the Knights of Labor (Philadelphia), Dec. 17.—Mr. Russell Sage and the man who, crazed by misfortune, attempted his life, are both of them the natural and inevitable products of the system of commercial exploitation. So far as there is any personal criminality involved in the matter, Russell Sage is by far the greater criminal. Using his cunning and shrewdness to enrich himself at the cost of others, careless as to how many are ruined by his exactions, banded together with those of like position and interests to perpetuate and extend the infamous system under which it is possible for a few men to control the means of production and exchange, it is he and his class who more than all others are morally responsible for any excesses or outrages to which their victims may be driven to resort. Yet, in

strict justice, Sage and his fellows should not be blamed too harshly, seeing that the masses of the people who suffer from the spoliation to which they have been subjected are so blindly tolerant of the system that they refuse to use their power to put an end to it. Russell Sage and the other millionaires, harsh, unscrupulous, and despotic as their actions have been, merely avail themselves of the opportunities which the people continue to afford them. The system which makes millionaires and paupers naturally leads to chaos and destruction. It is altogether probable that the attacks upon Sage and Hall are only the beginning of the end, and, in proportion as the masses feel the pressure of the unequal conditions which they have sanctioned by their own criminal apathy or unthinking consent, many of them will seek to wreak a blind and furious revenge upon their despoilers. Such a consummation will surprise no one who has studied the social problems of our time. It is inevitable that wrong, unjust, and oppressive conditions should result in social convulsion and disorganization. The writers who attribute such outbreaks to mere fendishness or malignity, and take no account of the deeply-rooted social causes which make life a hell to millions and foster the spirit which finds vent in methods of violence, may lull the conscience of capitalism to a deeper slumber and please those who willfully shut their eyes to the danger which threatens civilization. But they show themselves utterly ignorant of the natural laws of cause and effect which govern all social as well as physical phenomena. As certainly as the system of chattel slavery with all its crimes and horrors was responsible for the National convulsions of the Abolition agitation and the War of the Rebellion, will the system of commercial exploitation of which Russell Sage is a prominent representative perish by violence unless the people show themselves wise and determined enough to bring about a peaceful reconstruction of society.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Northwestern Chronicle (Rom. Cath., Minneapolis), Dec. 18.—It is astonishing to find a man whose school days ended at the age of thirteen so full of accurate information on the great social problems of to-day as is Terence V. Powderly. Of course the General Master Workman may be expected to present the best side of the case for his Knights, but even after having made every allowance for this and similar considerations, it is equally clear that the Knights of Labor have greatly improved the position of the workingman. Mr. Powderly points out that as late as fifteen years ago the poor were not only friendless but were denounced by statesman, press, and pulpit. Whilst it is not true to say that the change of heart was brought about in these three great sources of public expression solely by the Knights themselves, still they contributed largely towards it. The evolution of ideas made thinking men in Church and State give thought to the labor question. Leo XIII. had been known to be studying it for years before his encyclical appeared. This knowledge gave inspiration and courage to other churchmen who sadly needed it. Study made men in Church and State see that some of the demands which in the past were denounced as unjust were in reality honest if not holy. The Knights of Labor have based their methods of reform on the intellectual plan. The discussion of political questions is made compulsory in their assemblies. This educates the members on the leading questions at issue and thus far frees them from the influence of the ward heeler and the corporation boss. The introduction of the Australian system of voting into sixteen States, a system needed to protect the workingman, is largely due to the political education and influence of the Knights of Labor. In the more direct methods of personal and social reform the Knights have exercised a most beneficial influence. Mr. Powderly

says: "In the field of temperance no factor has been more potent than the Knights of Labor. In labor organizations of early days it was no uncommon thing to find a member who had been disabled engaged in the selling of liquor. Several such gained admittance to the Knights of Labor, but they were required to withdraw from the Order. No liquor-seller can legally gain admittance, and if such a person does by any chance become a member, he is debarred from further connection with the association when his occupation becomes known." There seems to be a close similarity between this practice and the recommendation of the Baltimore Council on the liquor traffic. The Knights of Labor may yet work wonders for the workingman, not through revolution but through evolution.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE GREAT NO-LICENSE GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Correspondence, New York Evening Post, Dec. 17.—With the voting yesterday [Dec. 15] in Boston, Worcester, Lynn, and Newburyport, all of the Massachusetts cities have held their annual elections. The issue of liquor licenses is voted upon every year, and the total is quite different from that of last year. Then twenty of the twenty-eight cities in the State voted for license, but this year they are divided, sixteen for license to twelve for no-license. Every city which was for no-license last year stands on the same side this year, and the no-license people have also carried Worcester, New Bedford, Haverhill, and Fitchburg. The aggregate vote in all the twenty-eight cities leaves the no-license side 8,274 ahead. This is a remarkable change. But the vote in Boston is as surprising as it is for the State outside. Last year it was 29,159 yes to 13,910 no. This year it was 25,637 yes to 21,310 no. The yes majority of 15,249 was reduced to 4,327. The remarkable fact about this is that the temperance people did not work as much as usual, except in two or three wards in the south part of the city. It was the advice of the older heads that the money be saved to carry as many of the townships possible for no-license at their spring elections. So experienced an observer as Henry H. Faxon attributes a material part of the change to the jealousy of unsuccessful applicants for liquor licenses.

Boston Herald, Dec. 18.—It seems to us that even a slight, but reasonable, consideration of facts will convince anyone that the large no-license and relatively small license vote cast in Boston on Tuesday was in the main due neither to the more favorable manner in which the temperance agitation is considered, nor to jealousy and dissatisfaction at the manner in which the licenses have been given out. The real reason for this change is to be found in events that have been brought to light within the last year or two. It has been made evident at both of the two last State elections that a disposition has existed to have the Board of Police Commissioners—the license-granting power—use its authority to secure the election of Republican candidates. Under a Republican system of granting licenses it has been possible to bring the liquor-dealers to realize the advantages to them of not only voting the Republican ticket themselves, but of using their influence in favor of Republican candidates. If it had not been for the most vigilant and active efforts made to check the movement, there is reason for thinking that much the larger part of the liquor vote of Boston would, last November, have been thrown in favor of the Republican candidate for Governor, and there is not much doubt that quite a part of it, with such votes as it could influence, were thrown for Mr. Allen. This action, seeming to indicate a betrayal of confidence, has produced a decided feeling of resentment in the minds of thousands of Democratic voters in this city. It is the opinion of

men who have carefully gauged the public mind that if Governor Russell had been defeated at the election last November, the vote in Boston in favor of no-license would have been an overwhelming one; that is, rightly or wrongly, Governor Russell's defeat would have been attributed to the influence of the Police Commission, stirring into activity in behalf of the Republican ticket the liquor-selling interests of Boston. The Democratic voters would have seen no way better calculated to bring the liquor-dealers to a realizing sense of their impotence than to vote at the municipal election in favor of no-license. Under such conditions, instead of standing in a minority of 4,000, the no-license vote might have stood in a majority of 5,000 or 6,000.

IOWA.

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON DECLARES FOR REPEAL.

Dispatch from Des Moines, New York Voice (Proh.), Dec. 24.—J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and lately editor of the *Iowa State Register*, has formally advised Iowa Republicans to sacrifice Prohibition if they hope to win in the next National campaign. In an interview before he left for Chicago, Friday, Mr. Clarkson said: "The first condition to Republican success in 1892 in this State is to unify, harmonize, and thoroughly reorganize the party. One great element contributing to Republican defeat in Iowa heretofore has been that of intolerance. The truest and most loyal Republicans in Iowa, those most to be thanked and praised for loyalty, despite their own personal opinions and feelings, are those who, not believing in Prohibition, nor in extreme railroad legislation, have nevertheless voted steadily and worked steadily for the ticket. Loyal and devoted to the party on all or nearly all of its National issues, yet dissenting from its main issues and positions in Iowa, they have, for five or six years, given to the party its majority in this State. Following these loyal Republicans in their course ever since in sustaining the party despite of Prohibition and in being willing to see the new policies or moral theory fairly tried, we are left with nothing but admiration for their loyal party spirit, for their broad-minded action and for their liberality of thought. The straight-edge against Republicans who are not Prohibitionists may well be laid aside. The will of the people is the political decalogue of Iowa. To the end of saving the State, the highest maximum possible of total Prohibition, and next the highest maximum of partial Prohibition, the law will be modified."

THE REPUBLICAN PLEDGE.

Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago), Dec. 16.—The last Iowa State Republican party platform contains the statement that "the control of the next Legislature by the Republicans means continued opposition to the behests of the saloon power, through the maintenance and enforcement of the law." Have not Republicans "control"? If so, sober Iowans are entitled to look confidently for "the maintenance and enforcement of the law" as it now stands upon the records of that State. If the Republican party in Iowa proves recreant in any iota it will go hard with it in the future. Hundreds have argued that a third party is, and should be, unnecessary in that State, and for the simple reason that the Republican party will meet the preferences of temperance voters in that commonwealth. That old claim places the party under peculiar obligations. Its leading opponents have made the issue clearly in favor of High License. License and Local Option in any degree should be far from the dreams of any Republican legislator. Prohibition is the issue reduced to its lowest or highest terms. That is the issue to stand by—and die for, shall we say? In fact, it is the only condition of life.

STILL HOPING FOR COMPENSATION—It is a satisfaction to know that there is on the Supreme Bench a Judge with a clear appreciation

of the rights of the individual and a keen apprehension of the dangers that would ensue from insidious encroachments upon individual liberty, and it is not necessary to remind the readers of the *Criterion* that we refer to Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States. While it is not to be expected that the Supreme Court of the United States will reverse its ruling in this [compensation] case, the utterances of Judge Brewer may be taken as an indication that in the future the Court will not sustain legislative acts impairing the value of property by forbidding its use or otherwise, without at the same time requiring the owners to be remunerated. Judge Brewer, of course, acknowledges to the full the right of the State under its police powers to regulate or destroy any use of property in the name of the public morality, health, or welfare, but as a corollary and complement to this destructive power he plants himself firmly on the rock of eternal justice by demanding "the full, absolute, and unqualified recognition and enforcement" of the right of compensation. —*Midd's Criterion (Liquor, Chicago), Dec. 16.*

RELIGIOUS.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Observer (New York), Dec. 17.—Concerning the suggestion that the early part of January is an ill-chosen time for the observance of the Week of Prayer, the Evangelical Alliance in this country makes the following statement: "The United States Branch of the Alliance has long appreciated the full force of the objections which are urged against the beginning of the year. Once and again have we brought the question of a change of time to the attention of the European branches. We laid it before the late World's Conference at Florence, where for half a day it was thoroughly discussed in the General Committee. It was shown that what is the most convenient time for one country is the least convenient for another, and it was agreed that, taking all interests into account, the week following the first Sabbath in January is best adapted to a concert of prayer of the whole world. If in the United States we should select any other time, it would become a National instead of a world's observance. If it is desirable that the Christians of all lands unite in common confessions, thanksgivings, and supplications, we must continue, at least for the present, to observe the week which for so many years has been thus set apart." Under these circumstances it behooves Christians in this country to ignore their preferences and to enter heartily into the observance of the prayer week. The fact that the time is not as convenient as some other, may add an element of sacrifice in its observance, and this in turn will but serve to enrich the blessing that awaits a praying church. The Alliance calls attention to the fact that many churches, forgetting that this is a week of prayer for the whole world, fix their attention on themselves or their own community, adopt other subjects, and give to the week's observance a purely evangelistic character, and asks: "If churches desire to devote a week or more to such services, would it not be better, for obvious reasons, not to wait until mid-winter?" We can certainly afford to be somewhat forgetful of our own needs and to bring our petition into harmony with those of other Christians. The subjects selected are such as all God's people ought to long for and pray for very earnestly. Those who do so in the inspiration that the thought of the universality of the supplication must afford, cannot fail to receive much personal blessing. The church which joins most heartily in the general supplications will also receive blessing. It is ever thus in the spiritual world. Watering others we ourselves receive a baptism from on high. The reflex influence of prayer for others is always very real and large. We add a hearty indorsement, therefore, to the suggestions of

the Alliance. The churches should everywhere present at the throne of grace the subjects laid down on the well-considered and comprehensive programme.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—One of the most striking illustrations of the liberality of the Catholic Church in contrast with the natural bigotry and exclusiveness of Protestantism, is furnished by the different treatment of Catholics and Protestants, in the matter of educational privileges, in the two Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario, where Protestants are in the majority, primary Catholic schools are recognized by the Government and supported under the separate system, but there are no such things as publicly sustained Catholic high schools, or Catholic normal schools, or a Catholic Council of Public Instruction. In Catholic Quebec, on the contrary, where the population is overwhelmingly Catholic, the most liberal provision is made for the Protestant minority. Under the denominational system which works so splendidly in Quebec there are State-supported Protestant elementary schools, Protestant high schools, a Protestant normal school, and a Protestant Council of Public Instruction.—*Catholic Review* (New York), Dec. 20.

NIGGARDLINESS.—Students, probationers, and all workers in the gospel field know how hard it often is to get honestly-earned money out of too many congregations and mission stations. The sum promised is small, and getting it is like drawing teeth. Can the Church complain without playing the part of a hypocrite? Is there a professor or an official of any kind in the service of the Presbyterian Church to-day drawing anything like a generous salary? Can congregations and mission stations be expected to rise above the liberality of the Church to which they belong? To their honor be it said some of them do. Were the inconsistency not so painful, there would be grim humor in the act of a man who complains sadly about his own income and then votes regularly to keep everybody as poor as himself.—*Canada Presbyterian* (Toronto).

DEACONESSES.—The overworked city pastor may well hail with delight the order of deaconesses, which seems to be rapidly growing in favor in the Methodist denomination, and, we believe, in some others. Woman's work in visiting the sick, the homeless, and the needy was never more essential than to-day. Times have changed considerably since Stephen and his associates were appointed to their new office in the apostolic church, and to-day it looks very much as though consecrated women would have to be organized for these tasks if they are to be performed at all. In this way or in some other our large churches must certainly systematize activity that now is too often simply spontaneous and without sufficient direction.—*Golden Rule* (Boston).

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS.

New York Voice, Dec. 24.—"How do fish live in the water?" asks the old French comedy, and the answer is, "The same as men do on land. The big fish eat up the little ones." This has been the way of the world for ages. In the Homeric times, one of the regular ways of getting rich was by the "spoil" of slaughtered enemies. The same idea appears often in the Old Testament writings. Ever since, the whole conception which the majority have of "business" is to let somebody work hard and earn something, and then get it away from him. This is the theory—and practice—of the so-called "Napoleons of finance"; to draw in the small investors, the weak and unwary, and then drive them awreck and sweep all their treasure into the pocket of one who has neither toiled nor spun, except as the spider spins snares. This is the principle of the

"sweating-shops," of the employment of starving working girls by millionaire employers, and the renting of horrible human burrows to starving tenants at palatial prices by millionaire landlords. These are simply various methods of enabling the big fish to eat up the little ones. The system often dignified by the name of "political economy," teaching that every employer must pay his workmen the very least on which they can live, is simply the cutthroat principle reduced to a science. Slavery was but the logical carrying out of the same principle to its legitimate conclusion: the master took care that his workmen should subsist; he also took care that they should do no more than subsist; and the solid surplus of the profit he pocketed by "divine right"—only that it was derived from the wrong divinity. The vast monopoly of the drink traffic has the same basis; let the millions toil and and earn; let the lily-handed saloon-keeper and the millionaire brewer divide the spoil, and government come in for a share of the plunder. In short, "to be ministered unto" has been for ages the one great object of human ambition, and is sadly so to-day. Against all this, Christmas is an annual protest. In its chimes we hear the echo of His words for whom it is named, "not to be ministered unto, but to minister—even as the Son of man"; "do good . . . hoping for nothing again, that ye may be the children of your Father, who is in Heaven"; "when thou makest a feast, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors, lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee, for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just." The blessing of not being recompensed is coming to be the joy of Christmas—this delight of all the newsboys' dinners, poor children's dinners, mission festivals with Christmas trees, dolls, and jack-knives, and other gifts dear to the hearts of boys and girls. Even the prisons share in the sunshine, with one day on which society has a kind thought even for those who have warred against its peace. All these things are streaks of light upon the sky premonitory of that day when the "peace on earth, good will to men" shall fill the world with light, not for one Christmas Day but through all the Christian Age.

THE DREXEL INSTITUTE.

Philadelphia Times.—The Drexel Institute was dedicated yesterday [Dec. 17] with a fitting service of prayer and praise and oratory, and with the presence of a most distinguished company, that included the representatives of highest authority in every department of the social organization. As every building should, it embodies and sets forth the purpose to which it is dedicated, which is not simply to furnish general information on the one hand or to teach specific trades upon the other, but to educate in the knowledge of the useful arts in constant association with the arts of beauty. This inseparable association of art and science and industry, that is incorporated in the title and embodied in the noble building where usefulness goes always hand in hand with beauty and dignity, is the fundamental note of the Drexel Institute. It aims to reunite the artist with the artificer, not by a visionary return to obsolete conditions, but by bringing up young men and women in the knowledge of modern science, with all its practical applications to industry and trade and business of every kind, amid such surroundings and with such opportunities as must awaken in them a love and inculcate a knowledge of what is true and beautiful in art, and thus bring back to our everyday life under its new conditions something of that enlightening spirit of the ideal that gives to life and work their joy. In all the educational experiments of recent years there has been none undertaken on so broad a foundation and with so clear and enlightened a purpose, and none

has ever been started so well equipped to pursue its high ideal. The magnificent building, with its well-stocked library and museum, its laboratories, machine-shops, studios, lecture-rooms, and music-hall, and its infinite appliances for the study of science and of industry under the constant influence of art, and above all with the munificent provision Mr. Drexel has made for its maintenance, is one of the noblest gifts that any man has made in our time to his fellow-men, a gift that Philadelphia must cherish with gratitude and pride.

VANADIUM.

Engineering and Mining Journal (New York).—The Bureau of the American Republics announces the discovery of vanadium minerals in considerable quantity in the province of Mendoza, Argentina. Vanadium is one of the rare elements for which there is a limited demand, and commands an exceedingly high price, being quoted at \$22 per gramme at present. It is used chiefly in the form of ammonium vanadate, as a dye-stuff, producing, in conjunction with aniline, the most absolute black known to the dyers and calico printers. It is similarly used in the manufacture of certain kinds of black ink. The amount required for these purposes is, however, extremely small. The vanadium minerals are widely distributed, although seldom found in large quantities. The ores in certain districts of Arizona contain a considerable amount of vanadate of lead, and there has been some talk of saving the mineral as a by-product, but the present demand for the vanadium salts being so limited, it is doubtful if such an undertaking would be worth while. The manufacture of vanadates is in the hands of two or three houses in Great Britain and on the Continent. The price is kept high because the consumption is so small, and because any serious competition, increasing the supply, would destroy all the profit of the business. Under these circumstances, present uses will have to be greatly extended or new ones developed before vanadium ores will acquire much value.

OBITUARY.

PRESTON B. PLUMB.

Springfield Republican, Dec. 21.—Preston B. Plumb, United States Senator from Kansas, who was removed by a stroke of apoplexy yesterday, at the early age of 54, was one of the leaders of the Senate, peculiarly a type of the West, and the strongest representative of the State in whose politics he had been prominent since he went there from his native Ohio, in his nineteenth year. Senator Plumb has exercised perhaps more practical influence upon National legislation and politics than any other person whom his State has sent to Washington. He was pronounced in his opinions, aggressive in his methods, and a natural leader; no statesman, he was a forceful politician, and not a subservient one. He was one of the foremost free coinage Republicans, and one of the Senators who have given the body to which they belong the reputation of a club of millionaires. For Mr. Plumb, out of stock-raising, mining, railroad and other schemes has made a large fortune. He was actively concerned in many industrial enterprises, and in the financial slang of the day he was a "promoter." He served in the Senate on the Committee on Appropriations, was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Executive Departments, Meat Products, and Administrative Service. As a committee worker he was noted for his thorough command of facts in detail, and he was industrious and effective in his labors; in debate he was ready and plain-spoken, and there and on the stump possessed a good deal of fire and force. It is interesting to note that the original of William H. Crane's stage figure, "The Senator," was Preston B. Plumb.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Corcoran (Monsignor), Some Friendly Reminiscences of. *Rosary*, Dec., 5 pp.
 Light of Asia at Home. Florence Grey. *Home-Maker*, Dec., 7 pp. Illus. The home-life of Sir Edwin Arnold.
 Loomis (Elias), Sketch of. *Pop. Sc.*, Jan., 8 pp. With Portrait.
 Lowell (James Russell). John W. Chadwick. *Unitarian Rev.*, Dec., 19 pp. A study of Lowell's poetry.
 Parnell (Mr.), A Railway Journey With. The Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 6 pp.
 Ryan (The Rev. Abram).—Our Poets. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, Dec., 10 pp.
 Tait (Archbishop). George W. E. Russell. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 12 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Architecture (Gothic and Saracen). Edwin Johnson, M.A. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Dec., 6½ pp.
 Authorship, Personality in. Prof. W. A. Heidel. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 9 pp.
 Columbus Portraits (The). William Eleroy Curtis. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 9 pp. Illus. Description of the various portraits.
 Correspondents (The Special) at Washington. T. C. Crawford. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 10 pp. Illus. Their personnel and work.
 Critics (Three); Howells, Moore, and Wilde. Prof. George R. Carpenter. *Andover Rev.*, Dec., 9 pp. Review and critique of the latest books of these writers.
 Drama (The Literary). H. D. Traill. *New Rev.*, London, Dec., 13 pp.
 Education, An Experiment in. Mary Alling Aber. *Pop. Sc.*, Jan., 15 pp.
 Education, Problem of, in the Southern States. J. C. Hartzell. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 12 pp. The author of this article is the Corresponding Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society.
 Gardens. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 16 pp. A paper on the art of gardening.
 Greek (Compulsory). Reflections Suggested by the Greek Victory at Cambridge. J. B. Bury. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 11 pp. Favors compulsory Greek.
 Haymarket (the), A Sermon at. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Dec., 4 pp. An attempt to show what were Mr. Jones's objects in writing the drama, *The Dancing Girl*.
 History as Development. Charles Chauncy Shackford. *Unitarian Rev.*, Dec., 12 pp. Treats of historical development as the growth in individuality and freedom.
 Macbeth (Milton's). Professor Hales. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 14 pp. Considers the motives that induced Milton to propose to write a drama on the story of Macbeth.
 Magazines (Old-Time). Frank H. T. Bellew. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Marbot (General), Memoirs of. The Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 18 pp. One of the most valuable of the private memoirs of the Revolutionary Epoch of France of 1789-1815.
 Mimes (The) of Herondas. Andrew Lang. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 10 pp. Description of the "Mimes" deciphered from the papyrus by Mr. Kenyon.
 Newspaper Press (The German). Charles Lowe. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 19 pp.
 "No" Dance (The). Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.S.I. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 11 pp. Poem.
 Salon (The). M. Riccardo Nobili. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 9 pp. Illus. Description of the French Salon.
 Shakespeare and the Modern Greek. Professor Blackie. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 12 pp. Hamlet in modern Greek; specimens of the existing Greek language in various stages of historical formation.
 Singer (An Eighteenth-Century). An Imaginary Portrait. Vernon Lee. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 39 pp. The singer referred to is Antonio Vivarelli.

POLITICAL.

- Africa (West), British Administration in. F. Buxton. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 10 pp.
 Census (The Canadian). J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 9 pp. A summary of the census figures, and an examination of the reasons for the comparatively small increase in the population.
 Currency (Paper), The Increase of. Maurice L. Muhleman. *Social Economist*, Dec., 6 pp.
 Democratic Government, M. D. Lavelle On. Henry Dunckley, LL.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 12 pp. Review of De Lavelle's book.
 Federation, the Polity of the Future. Charles D. Farquharson. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Dec., 11 pp. Shows the beneficent results that would be secured by federating Europe.
 Free Trade, The New York Reform Club. Edward D. Vallandigham. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Dec., 7 pp. The purposes of the Club, especially in reference to the doctrine of Free Trade.
 French Politics. Gabriel Monod. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 16 pp.
 "Hibernia Pacata." The Right Hon. Viscount de Vesci. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 13 pp. Irish legislation in Parliament.
 Labour "Platform" (The) at the Next Election. H. H. Champion. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 5½ pp. The workman's demand.

RELIGIOUS.

- America (Christian) Christianizing Christian Nations. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 7 pp. The mission work that America is doing in Christian nations.
 Book of Discipline (Our), The Portico to. William F. Warren, S.T.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 7 pp. Calls attention to the very unsatisfactory character of the opening sentences in the Book of Discipline, and proposes something better.
 Browning (Robert), The Religious Opinions of. Mrs. Sutherland Orr. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 14 pp.
 Driver (Canon) on the Book of the Law. Principal Cave, D.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 17 pp. A review of Canon Driver's book, "An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament."
 England (Catholic) in Modern Times. Part II. The Rev. John Morris, F.S.A. *Month*, London, Dec., 17 pp. Historical.
 Eudæmonism, A Word in Behalf of. The Rev. W. F. Cooley, *Andover Rev.*, Dec., 9 pp.
 Evolution, the Doctrines of, Effects of, on Religious Ideas. R. Crosbie. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Dec., 9 pp.
 Immortality, Ancient Beliefs in. A Reply to Mr. Gladstone. The Rev. Professor Cheyne. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 18 pp.

- Newman (Cardinal) and the Countess of Huntingdon. A. C. Opie. *Merry England*, London, Dec., 10 pp. With Portrait. Cardinal Newman's opinion of Methodism as expressed in his commentary on the career of the Countess.
 New Testament (the), Genesis of. Prof. L. T. Townsend, S.T.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 13 pp. This article combats "higher criticism."
 Orthodoxy (Non-Progressive), The Heresy of. William M. Bryant. *Unitarian Rev.*, Dec., 13 pp. Defines "Progressive Orthodoxy."
 Our Lady's Conception, The English Feast of. The Rev. Herbert Thurston. *Month*, London, Dec., 13 pp. History of the origin of the Feast.
 Philosophy, The Province of. William R. Halstead, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 10 pp.
 Presbyterian Church (The) in the Colony of Victoria, Australia. The Rev. D. E. Jenkins. *Church at Home and Abroad*, Jan., 3 pp. Historical.
 Psalms (the) The Age of. The Rev. James MacSwiney. *Month*, London, Dec., 10 pp. The position of the Catholic Church in reference to the chronology and authorship of the Psalms.
 Salvation, The Biblical Conditions of. William Hayes Ward, D.D. *Andover Rev.*, Dec., 13 pp. The conclusion is that "Righteousness is the one final and conclusive Biblical condition of salvation."
 Treves, the Holy Coat of, The Authenticity of. *Month*, London, Dec., 20 pp. Offers proof of its authenticity.
 Virgin-Birth (The)—Its Expectation and Publication. Prof. Wilbur F. Steele, Ph.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 17 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Aluminium—The Metal of the Future. Joseph W. Richards. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 10 pp. Illus. Its manufacture and uses.
 Bowlders (Remarkable). The Hon. David A. Wells. *Pop. Sc.*, Jan., 7 pp. Illus.
 Euthanasia. The Rev. Frederic E. Akehurst. *Month*, London, Dec., 10 pp. Argues against the Materialist opinion concerning death.
 Islands (New) in the Ocean. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Leprosy, The Geographical Distribution of. Eugene M. Aaron, Ph.D. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 2½ pp.
 Maps and Map-Drawing.—What Is a Map? Jacques W. Redway. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 4 pp. With maps.
 Medicine (Preventive)—The New Science. Dr. Armand Ruffor. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 19 pp. The science of bacteriology.
 Mental Statistics, A Study of. Dr. J. Jastrow. *New Rev.*, London, Dec., 10 pp.
 Pottery Industry (the), Recent Advances in. Edwin E. Barber. *Pop. Sc.*, Jan., 34 pp. Illus.
 River Valleys. Ralph S. Tarr. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 4 pp.
 Tail-Like Formations in Men. After the Researches of Dr. Bartels, Prof. Ecker, Dr. Mohr, Dr. Ornstein, and Others. *Pop. Sc.*, Jan., 15 pp. Illus.
 Theology and Political Economy.—New Chapters in the Warfare of Science. Andrew D. White, LL.D. *Pop. Sc.*, Jan., 17 pp.
 Trade Winds (The). Lieut. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 6 pp. With map.
 Wesley as a Scientist. W. C. Cahall. *Meth. Rev.*, Jan.-Feb., 12 pp. Outline of Wesley's beliefs and opinions on scientific topics.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Booth's (General) Experiment. Herbert V. Mills. *Unitarian Rev.*, Dec., 18 pp. An account of General Booth's Farm Colony.
 Corporations in Political Economy. Wilbur Aldrich. *Social Economist*, Dec., 11 pp. Claims certain benefits in corporate production. The editor answers him.
 Costume (Modern), Evolution of. Lida S. Foster. *Demorest's*, Jan., 5 pp. Illus. History of dress, from the use of the skins of animals up to our modern costumes.
 Crime, Phases of, in Paris. Hugues Le Roux. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 15 pp.
 Drunkenness, The Discrimination of, in Norway. The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 6 pp. An account of the working of local option in Norway, and its beneficent results.
 Glove-Trade (the), Women and. Miss Ada Heather-Bigg. *XIX Cent.*, London, Dec., 12 pp. Women's share in the manufacture of gloves in England.
 Idleness (Industrial), The Halo of. Morrison I. Swift. *Andover Rev.*, Dec., 10 pp. Treats of capital-holding drones.
 Intelligence Offices in Paris. Vera Leloir. *Demorest's*, Jan., 4½ pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Kansas Railroad Commission. Albert R. Greene, Member of the Commission. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 6 pp. Historical.
 Labour, A Department of, Wanted. Robert Donald. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 12 pp. Shows the necessity of a Department of Labour in England.
 Murray (Mr.) and the Antipodeans. Sir Edward Braddon, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Tasmania). *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Dec., 16 pp. Charges Mr. Murray with misrepresentation.
 New York City, A Plan to Improve and Beautify. *Social Economist*, Dec., 6 pp. Proposes to form a society for this purpose.
 Nuisance (An Atrocious Public) and Monster of Vice and Misery. W. Jennings Demorest. *Demorest's*, Jan. The liquor traffic.
 Outcasts of Paris. E. R. Spearman. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Dec., 7½ pp. Shows how France treats her outcasts.
 Population (Our) and Its Distribution. Lessons from the Census. III. The Hon. Carroll W. Wright. *Pop. Sc.*, Jan., 9 pp.
 Prison, The Palimpsests of. Helen Zimmern. *New Rev.*, London, Dec., 9 pp. Refers to the work of Prof. Cesare Lombroso.
 Trades-Unionism, The Provident Side of. George Howell, M.P. *New Rev.*, London, Dec., 13 pp.
 Unemployed (The). The Hon. Carroll D. Wright. *Social Economist*, Dec., 9 pp. Shows that statistics have been garbled and misquoted to augment the number of unemployed.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Artillery Question (the), A Word on. E. M. Weaver, First Lieut. and R. Q. M. Second Artillery. *United Service*, Jan., 14 pp. Discusses the present condition of our Artillery service.
 British Army (The): The Critics Criticized, or, Our Army and Its Detractors. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 20 pp. Severely criticises Sir Charles Dilke.
 Burma and the Burmese. Laura Hardin Carson, of Burma. *Demorest's*, Jan., 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Canada, The Larger Unexplored Regions of. Dr. G. M. Dawson. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, 7 pp. With Map.
 China, Seven Thousand Miles Across. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 3 pp. An account of Captain Younghusband's journey.
 Cycling in Winter. R. J. McCreedy. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 11 pp.
 Fencing and Fencers in Paris. Charles De Kay. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 11 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

- Flowers and Forests of the Far West. A. R. Wallace. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Dec., 13 pp. Types of Vegetation in North America.
- Harbor Defenses (Our). Should They Be Controlled by the Navy. Clarence Deems, First Lieut. Fourth Artillery. *United Service*, Jan., 10 pp.
- Japan. John Gillespie, D.D. *Church at Home and Abroad*, Jan., 3 pp. Description of a visit to Japan.
- Machinery. *Social Economist*, Dec., 8 pp. Benefits of machinery.
- Malay Peninsula (the). Trade in. The Hon. Martin Lister (British Resident). *XIX. Cent.*, London, Dec., 4 pp.
- Military Enthusiasm as a Means of Recruiting. Captain J. A. Skene Thomson. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Dec., 18 pp.
- Moltke and Moltkeism. Archibald Forbes. *XIX. Cent.*, London, Dec., 18 pp.
- Monasteries of the Levant Revisited. The Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P. *New Rev.*, London, Dec., 13 pp.
- New York (Old). James Grant Wilson. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 11 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Republic (Our Sister). John Breckenridge Burns. *Chaperone*, Dec., 7 pp. Illus. Mexico and its people.
- Rostrevor as a Health Resort. Dr. Riley. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, Dec., 6 pp. Advantages of Rostrevor, Ireland, as a health resort.
- Sahara (the). A Remarkable Town in. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 2 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the town Aruan.
- Somali Land. David Ker. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Dec., 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Stanley, In Camp with. A. J. M. Jephson. *Cosmop.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- Adversary (The): His Person, Power, and Purpose. A Study in Satanology. The Rev. Wm. A. Mattson, D.D. Wilbur E. Ketcham. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Art (Recent American): A Collection of 16 Photo-Enchings from the Best Work of Noted American Artists. With Descriptive Text. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. Cloth, \$7.50.
- Chautauquans (The). John Habberton. Robert Bonner's Sons. Cloth, Illus., \$1.25.
- Christ Himself. Alex. McKenzie, D.D. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Circumcision, The History of, from the Earliest Times to the Present. P. C. Redmond, M.D. The F. A. Davis Co., Phila. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Countess (The Little). From the German of E. von Dincklage. Illustrations by Warren B. Davis. Robert Bonner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Daughter (The): Her Health, Education, and Wedlock. William M. Capp, M.D. The F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Deluge (The): An Historical Novel of Poland, Sweden, and Prussia. From the Polish of H. Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Dickens-Land, A Week's Tramp in. W. R. Hughes, Estes & Lauriat, Boston. \$3.75.
- Egypt. Three Essays on the History, Religion, and Art of Ancient Egypt. Martin Brimmer, Pres. Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Colored Map and 36 Illustrations. \$5.00.
- Egypt Under the Pharaohs: A History Derived Entirely from the Monuments. H. Brugsch-Bey. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$5.00.
- German Empire, The Founding of, by William I. Based Chiefly on Prussian State Documents. Vol. V. Heinrich von Sybel. Translated by Prof. M. L. Perrin, of Boston University. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, per vol., \$8.00.
- Germany, The Church in. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould. James Pott & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Gestures and Attitudes: An Exposition of the Delsarte Philosophy of Expression, Practical and Theoretical. E. B. Warman. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Bds., \$3.00.
- Hydatid Disease, In Its Clinical Aspects. James Graham, M.A., M.D. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, Illus., \$4.50.
- India and Malaysia, A Winter in, Among the Methodist Missions. M. V. B. Knox, D.D. Introduction by Bishop J. F. Hurst, D.D. Cranston & Stowe, Cincinnati. Cloth, \$1.20.
- Infantry, The New Drill Regulations for, As Approved by the Secretary of War. D. Appleton & Co. Leather, 75c.
- Into His Marvelous Light. Eighteen Sermons by the Rev. C. C. Hall, D.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$1.50.
- Japonica. Sir Edwin Arnold. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Jasmine: Barber, Poet, Philanthropist. Samuel Smiles, LL.D. Harper Brothers, Cloth, \$1.25.
- Latin Prose Exercises Based Upon Livy, Book XXI., and Selections for Translation into Latin, with Parallel Passages from Livy. A. Judson Eaton, Ph.D., Leipzig. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, 40c.
- Poems of Humanity, and Abelard and Heloise. Lorenzo Sasso. E. B. Griffith & Sons, San Francisco. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Prison Journals During the French Revolution. From the French of the Duchesse de Duras, *née Noilles*. Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Prison Question (The): A Theoretical and Philosophical Review of Some Matters Relating to Crime, Punishment, Prisons, etc. C. H. Reeve. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Regeneration. George N. Boardman, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 75c.
- Robbery Under Arms: A Story of Life and Adventure in the Bush and in the Gold Fields of Australia. Rolfe Boldrewood. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Science, Homilies of. Dr. Paul Carus. Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Sermons (Object) in Outline. The Rev. C. H. Tyndall. Introduction by the Rev. A. F. Schaffler, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Spain, Manners and Customs of. James Mew. Worthington Co. Cloth, 36 etchings, \$5.00.
- Spain, The Church in. The Rev. F. Meyrick. James Pott & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Stories of Many Lands. Grace Greenwood. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. U. S. Book Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.25.
- Tannins (The). A Monograph of the History, Preparations, Properties, Method of Estimation, and Uses of Vegetable Astringents. Henry Trimble, Ph.M. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Thals. From the French of Anatole Fraace. Nile C. Smith Pub. Co. Chicago. Paper, 50c.

Current Events.

Wednesday, December 16.

In the Senate a large number of Bills are introduced; the President sends in the names of William L. Putnam of Maine, Nathaniel Shipman of Connecticut, George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, William H. Taft of Ohio, and William A. Woods of Indiana for Circuit Court Judges. In the House the Speaker announces the Committee on Rules. The anti-Lottery and pro-Lottery wings of the Democratic party in Louisiana hold separate conventions. In the Southwest, travel is seriously impeded by snowstorms. A conference of the supporters of ex-Governor Foraker for Senator is held in Columbus, O. The demands of the strikers on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad are granted. The Richmond Terminal Adjustment Committee abandon the work of adjusting the finances of the Company. In New York City, a dinner is given by Walter S. Logan at the Democratic Club, in honor of Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

The Quebec Cabinet is dismissed from office by the Lieutenant-Governor. The German Reichstag passes the Treaty of Commerce with Austria. In the Reichsrath the leader of the Young Czechs causes considerable excitement by criticising the treatment of Bohemia by the Hapsburgs. The steamer *Prince Soltikoff* is sunk off Brest; only one survivor.

Thursday, December 17.

In the Senate the Standing and Select Committees are announced; the nomination by the President of Stephen B. Elkins as Secretary of War, is referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The National Prohibition Committee announces the National Convention to be held at St. Louis, June 29 and 30. The poet Whittier celebrates his eighty-fourth birthday. A centre for University Extension is formed at Albany. The Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry is dedicated in Philadelphia; address by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. Daniel Hand, the philanthropist, dies in Guilford, Conn. In New York City, an anti-war meeting is held at Cooper Union. Williams College and Colgate University Alumni dinners.

The French Senate passes the Tariff Bill. Bulgaria is strengthening her garrisons. Mr. Gladstone reaches Biarritz. Ex-Premier Mercier replies to Lieutenant-Governor Angers of Quebec, regarding the dismissal of the Cabinet.

Friday, December 18.

The Lottery and Anti-Lottery Democrats in Louisiana put separate State tickets in the field. At the Convention in Birmingham, Ala., Samuel Gompers is re-elected president of the American Confederation of Labor. Troops are ordered from Denver to Crested Butte, to preserve order among the miners. A Brooklyn man, ten days out of an insane asylum, kills a friend, shoots two others, and then himself. In New York City, E. M. Field is indicted for forgery. Annual reunion and dinner of the Hamilton College Alumni Association.

The German Reichstag adopts the Commercial Treaties with Italy and Belgium. The Emperor praises Chancellor von Caprivi and makes him a Count. In Dublin a new Parnellite paper makes its appearance. A violent earthquake occurs in Sicily.

Saturday, December 19.

In the House of Representatives a resolution is adopted increasing the membership of the Committee on Ways and Means, on Immigration and Naturalization, and on the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Mills's letter declining committee positions is made public. The Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Birmingham adjourns. A meeting of the Republican League Clubs of the Mississippi Valley is held at Chicago. Justice Cullen, in Brooklyn, vacates the order of Judge Furshman, of Troy, in the Dutchess Senatorial contest, upon stipulation that the main question be taken immediately to the higher courts. It is announced that John Hoey has made restitution to the Adams Express Company of property to the value of upwards of \$500,000, and that the suits against him will be discontinued. The new buildings of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, are dedicated.

An uprising in Pernambuco, Brazil, results in the killing and wounding of upwards of sixty persons; there is also an uprising in Espirito Santo, to depose the Vice-Governor. There is much excitement in Guatemala from the arming of the followers of Don Lorenzo Montufar against the Government. The extradition of Peakes, the Boston embezzler, is granted in the Halifax courts.

Sunday, December 20.

United States Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, dies suddenly, of apoplexy, in Washington. It is announced that an agreement has been reached for the surrender of the Cherokee Strip to the Government. General John R. Kenly, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, dies in Baltimore.

It is announced that negotiations are progressing in Paris for a Treaty of Commerce between France and the United States. It is reported from Rome that diplomatic relations will soon be fully restored between Italy and the United States. It is said that the Porte declines to intervene in the Franco-Bulgarian affair. In Brazil, insurgents surround the capital of Espirito Santo; a skirmish occurs in Rio Grande do Sul between Federal Troops and the National Guard.

Monday, December 21.

Funeral obsequies are held in the Senate Chamber over the body of Senator Plumb; the remains are taken to Kansas. Miss Louise Lee Bayard, daughter of the ex-Secretary, is married to Dr. Frank Angell, at Wilmington, Del. The terms of the Union Stock Yards deal are made public; the Anglo-American Packing Company ask for an injunction against the Trust. In New York City, the World's Fair Commissioners for the State give a dinner at Delmonico's; speeches by Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas W. Palmer, and others. Judge Ingraham decides that the Elevated Road must pay the city 5 per cent. of the fares collected under the old franchise. The Trustees of the Metropolitan Art Museum request the Board of Estimate to increase the appropriation so that the Museum may be kept open free on every day in the week. At the annual dinner of the Brooklyn New England Society, speeches are made by ex-President Cleveland, Judge Pratt, and others.

The French Chamber of Deputies pass the Bill prolonging certain treaties for one year. The Duke of Devonshire dies. It is stated that a thousand native Christians were massacred by the rebels during the recent troubles in northern China. It is rumored that the Quebec Conservative leaders will have certain members of the Mercier Cabinet arrested.

Tuesday, December 22.

In the Senate the appointment of Stephen B. Elkins as Secretary of War, and many appointments made during recess, are confirmed; a communication of the Court of Claims regarding French spoliation claims is discussed and referred. The South Carolina House rejects the World's Fair Bill. The first annual meeting of the United Christian Commission begins in Washington. News is received of the burning at sea, last Friday, of the Guion Line steamer *Abyssinia*; passengers and crew rescued by the German steamer *Spre*. In New York City, the annual dinner of New England Society takes place. The Republican State Committee meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The new Quebec Cabinet, with M. De Bucherville at its head, is sworn in. In a snowstorm in Italy many lives are lost. It is announced that relations have been ruptured between France and Madagascar.

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